FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CONTADORA MINISTERS CONFIRM 6 JUNE MEETING

Panama Ministry on Agenda

PA042334 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2148 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Panama City, 4 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Panamanian Foreign Ministry today confirmed the meeting of 13 Latin American foreign ministers on Friday "to officially conclude" the negotiations for a Central American peace. The meeting will be attended by the Contadora foreign ministers (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama), those of the Support Group (Argentina, Peru, Brazil, and Uruguay), and of Central America (Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica).

A spokesman of the Panamanian Foreign Ministry today said that the ministers who have been invited will arrive tomorrow, Thursday. The diplomatic "summit" meeting will begin at 0930 local time at a local hotel and will end at 1730 on the same day. This meeting was convened after the foreign ministers met from 5 to 7 April.

The invitation extended to the participating countries indicates that the "pending topics" of the Contadora document for peace and cooperation in Central America regarding military matters will be considered during the Friday meeting. In addition, Contadora insists that the Friday meeting has been convened "to officially conclude the negotiations of the Contadora document and proceed to formalize the latter," after 3 years of talks.

Consalvi: 'Flexible' Meeting

PA050251 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Caracas -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi has confirmed that the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group will meet in Panama on 6 and 7 June. Consalvi said that the deputy ministers are already meeting, as plenipotentiary ministers. We, the foreign ministers, will analyze the principal process and the various elements that determine the progress in the peace effort, he said.

For Consalvi, the coming meeting in Panama will be a flexible meeting, with no spectacular purposes -- one that does not seek to create unreasonable expectations. The meeting will be one more effort for peace within the complex framework of Central America, which the Contadora Group has carried out for almost 3 years.

CAPUTO DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES

PY050021 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1715 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 4 Jun (NA) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today described Argentina as a "Western, nonaligned country that seeks national development." He said that, within this framework, Argentina seeks to conduct a foreign policy whose main objectices are "autonomy, the strengthening of peace, and Latin American integration."

Caputo thus explained the negotiations conducted by the Argentine Government regarding the conflicts over the Beagle Channel and the Malvinas Island and its position regarding the Central American crisis and the foreign debt problem.

The foreign minister elaborated on these subjects at the San Martin Cultural Center During a series of talks organized by the Political Science School of the Buenos Aires National University.

Caputo, who addressed a crowd of mostly yoiung people, described the Argentine position in the international arena when the new constitutional authorities took over and maintained that the foreign policy under the military government was marked by "isolation," "unpredictability." and "xenophobia."

Describing the defects of that foreign policy, Capouto stated that "the more a country isolates itself from the international social and cultural development the better the conditions for political instability and military coups."

He continued: "The second subject on which we have worked with great care, trying to achieve the legitimate aspirations of our people, is the dispute over the Malvinas islands."

He noted: "We have never ceased to claim the sovereignty of the islands, and at the same time have expressed our deep conviction that this claim should be exercised through diplomatic channels and peaceful means."

CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON L.A. ISSUES

PY031644 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Interview with Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez by unidentified repoorter in Buenos Aires; date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Will the United States relinguish the geo-political control it maintains over the region?

[Rodriguez] Look, from an historical point of view it is very difficult for it to relinquish that control as you call it. I think Reagan is one of the less capable presidents the United States has had in terms of understanding the need to take into account the international factors that prevent the United States from maintaining predominance in its usual way. This will make it quite difficult to rewch a full agreement during Reagan's administration. However, international circumstances are becoming increasingly favorable. Latin America is no longer the Latin America in which the "stick and carrot" [preceding three words in English] poolicy can be implemented. It is not the same thing to invade Grenada, a country with 100,000 inhabitants, as it would be to intervene in Central America and Nicaragua and to confront the Nicaraguan peole who are porepared to struggle.

It is not the same to defy Latin American public opinion, an opinion that categorically rejects any attempt to intervene at this moment. Moreover, there is an international poublic opinion, which includes some U.S. allies withi NATO, that is alwo against the brutal presence the the United States has tried to exert in Nicaragua.

[Reporter] Going to the subject of Contadora, do you think it has the same spirit it had when it was created?

[Rodriguez] I believe the long, time-consuming process that the Contadora Group has been involved in has slowed down its momentum. However, I believe the latest events and the presence of the Contadora Support Group has given life to the Contadora Group's effects. The Contadora Group currently has almost the full support of Latin America. I would not include Pinochet here, but neither would I say that the Chilean Government has an anti-Contadora attitude because this has not been shown. However, we cannot forget that it is a difficult process that must be encouraged. I believe Latin America can contribute greatly to the group through the support that Peru, Uruguay, Brazil, and Argentina are giving it. It is a Latin American duty to support Contadora and we believe there is still hopoe. The latest events prove this.

[Reporter] Regarding the foreign debt problems -- the Cuban poosition that on one hand maintains that the debt is unpayable and on the other meets its commitments to the IMF, has been highly criticized. [sentence as heard]

[Rodriguez] Well, I think there has been a misunderstanding in this regard. There are debts and debts. The Argentine debt contracted by the military and those who benefited from it is not the same as the Cuan foreign debt. Neither is the debt poromoted by the U.S. banking sector the same as the debt contract with those who defied the U.s. Government. Our debt is a relatively modest, small debt that amounts to $3.2 billion and was contracted when Cuba was struggling against the U.S. blockade. Those who lent us money, the European and Asian governments such as Japan, and the banks of those countries did so against the U.S. will.

NEW SIDE HEAD DISCUSSES INTELLIGENCE PRIORITIES

POY042156 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Interview with newly appointed SIDE (Scretariat for State Intelligence) head Facundo Suarez by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[text] [Reporter] Mr Facundo Suarez, we have just learned through a telephone call that you have been officially appointed secretary for the state intelligence services. Is this right?

[Suarez] Well, yes. A few days ago, the other day, I was summoned by the president to talk about the possibility of reorganizing the intelligence services and about the ressignment for health reasons of former Defense Minister German Lopez, who is a close friend of the president and a man who enjoys egreat prestige within the party. His illness is forcing him to leave. All this pointed up the need for change in the intelligence service, and the president thought a seasoned politician should take over so that, working alongside the experts, he whould be able to give it a modern approach, well within the principle of constitutionality that the country is following.

[Reporter] The idea is to centralize the services. Your position would now be secretary of the old intelligence service.

Later, you will become head of a centralized intelligence service, right?

[Suarez] Well, in principle we are working on a new law to establish a centralized intelligence system. This does not involve breaking the normal chain of command, especially concerning foreign military intelligence. We visualize the need to efficiently coordinate all the services through a central board because we have already experienced very clear examples of information and operational disorders that can have very serious consequences. Look what happened in the Malvinas. Therefore, we want to porovide an efficient service because the service -- and you asked me before why the people were so concerned over...

[Reporter, interrupting] ... becuase the services functioned as a sort of supervisor, harassing the people's private lives.

[Suarez] Well, the service was not designed to do that. The intelligence service was designed to supply facts to the executive branch and the government, enabling them to select the necessary information to correct or support governmental policies. What is important is how these facts are used. When these services focus on ideological poroblems and not on actual information then their orientation is completely changed.

JAUNARENA VOICES OUTLOOK ON ARMED FORCES

PY031936 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] New Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena has said he will exercise his authority reasonably and cautionusly in accordance with how he believes a minister should act. With these principles, we Argentines will be able to walk down the path of reconciliation and peace, he added. The Armed Forces are one more sector that is definitively incorporated into this democracy we are building, among all Argentines, to last another 100 years.

He said the administration aspires to end its term with modern and efficient Armed Forces at the service of the institutions and the Republic. Therefore, we are living through a transformation process.

Regarding the recent dynamite attacks, Jaunarena said that one must bear in mind that this society is sick and consequently, there are examples of sick behavior. Bt, as long as we remain cautious and firmly express our rejection of these very small minor groups, we will be able to set the basis for a new system of coexistence among Argentines.

Jaunarena then referred to the possibility of restationing some members of the III Corps in Cordoba. He said that there are no immediate changes foreseen.

FORMER DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES RESIGNATION

PY031830 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1500 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Jun (TELAM) -- Outgoing Defense Minister German Lopez today attributed his resignation to his dissatisfaction with the way the Sivak case was being heandled and his annoyance over a request, with only 20-minutes notice, that he appear before the Chamber of Deputies for questioning.

Speaking over Radio del Plata, Lopez focused on issues related to the Defense Ministry's structure. Lopez said that when he assumed his poost he told Defense Secretary Horacio Jaunarena that the Defense Ministry was virtually nonexistent.

Lopez then stated that no more time should be lost in implementing the ministry's organization in order to make it a real ministry. Lopez stated that the Armed Forces' goal is to make adjustments in the ministry's organization so that the Armed Forces are transformed into an effective mechanism.

Lopez then specified that his resignation is not linked to health reasons but rather to the circumstances surrounding his being summoned to the Chamber of Deputies to make a report. He expressed dissatisfaction with being called just 21 minutes before the beginning of a session, with no time to prepare responses to a broad agenda which, had it been discussed, would have involved kreviewing much of the government's policy.

Lopez blamed the summons on a lack of consideration, saying that a minister should be respected so that he, in turn, can respect those dealing with him. Lopez revealed that this situation caused him great dissatisfaction. I conveyed my dissatisfaction to the president, and this dissatisfaction determined my irrevocable resignation, Lopez said. Lopez refused to reveal the president's comments and admitted that there were discrepancies in the handling of the Sivak kidnapping case investigation.

Lopez stated that when he joined the Defense Ministry he observed that it was a sort of inefficient investigative mechanism rather than a ministry, adding that he raised this point at all levels, even with Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli when he was hospitalized, in order to immediately end this state of affairs.

In conclusion, Lopez said: In due time I will make myself heard so that no one is confused. He denied reports concerning his condition except for the asthma he suffers.

CGT POSTPONES ILO TRIP; STRIKES DETAILED

PY040419 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 Jun 86 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The CGT rescheduled yesterday afternoon's meeting with Health Minister Conrado Storani for today in order to hold a press conference to announce they would not travel to Geneva for tomorrow's opening of the International Labour Organization's (ILO) 72nd annual assembly. But CGT Secretary-General Saul Ubaldini did not discard the possibility he might lead a small group to the ILO meeting after the general strike which is programmed for Friday, June 13. Ubaldini, who is slated to address the ILO on June 18, said "the government still has not delivered on promises made" at the meetings held in 1984 and 1985.

Although the labour grouping starts a nationwide campaign today to brief workers on the reasons for the upcoming strike, they also met Storani this afternoon to discuss social welfare benefit funds.

On the strike front, about 320,000 UOM [metalworkers union] metalurgical union workers yesterday started half-hour strikes for each hour of production. The strikes will culminate in a nationwide general strike in the middle of the month. After separate talks between Storani and public health workers broke down yesterday morning, some 14,000 ATE [Association of State Workers] state workers' union members went on a three-hour per-shift strike, demanding a 25-percent wage hike. The strike, which continues today and tomorrow, resulted in long queues in hospitals but emergency services were not affected. Unrest also continues in Luz y Fuerza, SEGBA [Greater Buenos Aires Electrical Services] state power utility, UOCRA [Construction Workers Union of the Argentine Republic] construction workers' union and CTERA [Confederation of Education Workers of the Argnetine Republic] teachers' federation. CTERA is considering a 24- or 48-hour strike for early next month.

CUADRA ON ALLAN WAGNER'S VISIT, CABINET MEETING

PY290009 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Minister Secretary General of the Government Francisco Javier Cuadra has reported that political opposition sectors have sought to prevent Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner from coming to Chile. Francisco Cuadra said that Democratic Alliance [AN] people, specifically Christian Democratic leader Gabriel Valdez, were involved in this effort. Cuadra made this announcement after a long cabinet meeting, presided over by President Pinochet here at Government Palace. Cuadra said that the government regrets the fact that the opposition's incompetence leads it to sacrifice matters of national importance for the benefit of political activities.

[Words indistinct] Minister Cuadra also stated that the government will never relinquish its duty to conduct foreign relations in such a manner so as to ensure and improve Chile's medium-and long-term coexistence with its neighbors. He added that in this spirit we are jointly working with the Peruvian Government as we did last year with Argentina, to achieve the peace treaty.

Concerning the cabinet meeting, Minister Cuadra stated that various issues were discussed in four phases. During the first phase the interior minister assessed the recent political events and reviewed matters of order and security. The situation resulting from the storm was also discussed in detail, and a report was made on how this type of situation is handled. Concerning the country's internal affairs, Minister Cuadra said that the government will not negotiate the implementation of the principle of security, to ensure the citizen's tranquillity.

In conclusion, Minister Cuadra noted that the foreign and agriculture ministers also spoke during the cabinet meeting and that President Pinochet gave detailed instructions to the ministers concerning some actions within their ministries.

This was a report from La Moneda Palace.

DEL VALLE DENIES MEETING WITH BOLIVIAN MINISTER

PY290324 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 May 86

[By Jose Francisco Contreras]

[Excerpt] Jaime del Valle again stated that no date, place or agenda has been set for a meeting between the Bolivian and Chilean foreign ministers as has been repeatedly stated in La Paz. Nevertheless, Del Valle recalled that he is always willing to hold talks with [Bolivian Foreign Minister] Guillermo Bedregal and that the next UN General Assembly will be a good opportunity for holding such talks which, however, should always be held at a bilateral level. Del Valle added that Paz Estenssoro's government has changed its attitude concerning the way of dealing with Chile in its attempt to attain a sea outlet.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON SPACE PROGRAM WITH U.S.

PY291747 Paris AFP in Spanish 0201 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Santiago, 28 May (AFP) -- The United States and Chile have begun to study future steps in a space cooperation program, Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle announced today. The joint program's main project is the expansion of the airport on Easter Island, locted in the middle of the South Pacific 3,700 km from the Chilean coast, to serve as a possible emergency landing site for the space shuttles Discovery, Challenger [as received], and Columbia. The United States and Chile signed the agreement for the expansion of the airport 10 months ago, and it will be completed next February.

After meeting with U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes, Minister del Valle said: "We are studying Chile's participation in future space flights." NASA experts have already contacted officials of the Chilean Air Force (FACh) to establish plans for the program.

COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER VIEWS U.S. POLICY

PY030206 Santiago ANALISIS in Spanish 27 May-2 Jun pp 26, 27

["Text" of interview with Luis Guastavino, member of the Chilean Communist Party Central Committee, by Maria Olivia Mockeberg and Maria Eugenia Camus in Buenos Aires; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] In view of the international political scene, how do you think the United States will face the eventual outcome in Chile?

[Guastavino] Many today are asking why the United States does not act toward Pinochet as it did toward Marcos and Duvalier, when, acting as their travel agent, it provided planes and airports to take them out of their countries. In the first place, the United States did not "take out" Marcos and Duvalier. The United States put them in government and supported them for decades. Only when the people rose up did the United States seek a change. Things are different in Chile. Here the defeat of Pinochet will be a defeat for the United States, because in this lies the problem of our true independence. The Chilean democrats cannot deal halfheartedly with Reagan, because he has supported and still supports Pinochet. Reagan, who is waging a "criminal" world war against the small and heroic Nicaragua, will oppose to the end the emergence in the south of a democratic country in which the Marxist participate, in which the Marxists take part in a future program by consensus, and in which the communists will enjoy full legality. As Tomic [Blas Tomic, leader of Christian Left] has said, however, there is no democratic way out in Chile without the Marxists. Arguing somewhat syllogistically, we could say that the democratic outcome in Chile should then be based on objective considerations and should necessarily be anti-imperialist.

[Question] What does that mean in practice?

[Guastavino] National independence. It means that the recovery of democracy in Chile must be the work of Chileans and no one else. It means that we can count on a growing and active international solidarity for that undertaking.

It means that the United States sent to Chile the president of the Inter-American Defense Board, General Robert Schweitzer, only to support the dictator against "the difficulties His Excellency faces in ridding his great nation of the scourge of terrorism and subversion." It means that in the future a policy of protect Chile from imperialist domination should be implemented. It also means that Chile should be open to the entry of foreign capital, but since our wealth is our national asset, its operation must be governed in the interests of our national sovereignty. It means that we have to become independent of the Pentagon, reviewing the policy of arms purchase and military exenditures and denouncing military agreements and treaties that are at the service of foreign policies. It means defining a clear policy on the immoral and anti-Chilean foreign debt, giving priority to the country's social interests and problems. It means to nationalize our Armed Forces and to free them from foreign tutelage.

If we are interested in the training of an architect, a physician, or a professor, we, after thjis tragic experience of more than 12 years, should be even more interested in the training of an Army officer. An anti-imperialist way out of this dictatorship means that the Armed Forces should be trained in Chile, not in U.S. military institutes. Chile has already suffered enough from the brainwashing that our Armed Forces officers have received there. In sum, it means implementing a policy drafted in Chile to serve the interests of Chile.

[Question] And what do you believe should be done with the military when the Pirochet regime ends?

Gutavino] They must be duly tried and punished, without subjecting them to vengeance. It should be made clear to the military that the downfall of Pinochet is not equivalent to the downfall of the Armed Forces, as Pinochet propagandizes in the barracks. The military institutions must be democratized with the participation of the same officers. I believe that the large majority will be happy to have a role in the gigantic task of rebuilding the country's economy and democracy, working together with the people.

STUDENTS, TEACHERS DEMONSTRATE; 48 ARRESTED

PY050306 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0147 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Santiago, 4 Jun (EFE) -- Forty-eight people, including teachers, were arrested today during antigovernment demonstrations by students and teachers. The arrests were made when the Carabineros broke up the demonstrations with tear gas and wate cannons. In some sectors, the demonstrators stoned the police and erected barricades with tires, which they set afire. The official news agency ORBE reported that two Carabineros were injured by stones. One of them suffered a broken tooth and the other bruises. Today's protest was part of a 24-hour strike called by the teachers but there have been demonstrations in educational institutions since 2 June.

The university sector demands an end of state intervention in the universities, which are run by government-appointed rectors. High school teachers and students, meanwhile, want to prevent the transfer of schools to the jurisdiction of the municipal authorities, under a plan that seek to place schools under city council control, thus ending Education Ministry control over them. Teachers believe that this plan could lead to the privatization of education. They also fear that if mayors become their bosses, the sector will have no chance to defend its labor rights.

The demonstrations by students and teachers are based on the "sectorial mobilization" program designed by the Civic Assembly, which is made up of rightist, centrist, and leftist social organizations. The assembly, which also includes Marxists, seeks to end the military regime and restore democracy.

Teachers in 69 of downtown Santiago's 77 schools today joined the strike.

Early this week some 800 students were arrested in various incidents but were later released. Official sources have reported that of the 48 people who were arrested today, the students will be released but the 10 professors will remain at the disposal of the Interior Ministry on charges of violating the state security law.

FORMER MINISTER CONCERNED OVER OPPOSITION VIOLENCE

PY042120 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0001 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Monica Madariaga [former Chilean justice minister under Pinochet] fears violence. She fears violence, which is sometimes concealed and comes from above but is blamed on others.

[Begin recording] I believe that any democratic outcome -- and I have said this before -- is subject to the will and decision of the current government. The government, for its part, has already set its course with the transitory articles of the 1980 Constitution, which establish a mechanism to name the person who will lead the country beginning in 1989.

I believe, and I have said this before, that any strategy designed to alter this rule, which the government has termed as a basic principle, will only have a negative effect. As a consequence, the so-called civil disobedience, the national mobilization, the stoppage, in sum, everything that may eventually turn into violence or terrorism, will favor the perpetuation of the regime.

The government will raise a scandal over that alleged insanity of the opposition's letting itself be directed and financed by Soviet imperialism and use force to repress the violence of the opposition. The government will then use the opposition's violence as a pretext to make the professed sacrifice of staying in power for an indefinite period of time. Therefore, I believe that the conclusions reached by the Civic Assembly will be valid and useful, as an expression of the will of the standard bearers of sovereignty, that is, of the people, as long as the assembly does not resort to violence.

At the great assembly summoned by the Democratic Assembly, I suggested that Chileans should photograph the agitators so that we could learn who has used violence, who has resorted to it, and who has benefited from that violence. This is why I am concerned that agitators may infiltrate the peaceful expression requested by the Civic Assembly because they tend to discredit the mobilization of civic disobedience with the purpose of perpetuating the regime in power. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTRY CLAIMS LOS MONJES ISLAND

PA041552 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The only issue Colombia has pending with Venezuela in regard to borders is the delimitation of marine and submarine areas in the so-called Gulf of Venezuela. The Colombian Foreign Ministry has responded to complaints by the neighboring country about a proposal made by state adviser Jorge Valencia Arango which would include Los Monjes Island in Colombian territory, in a controversial reform of the national Constitution. Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez pointed out that only the Colombian Congress can change the National Constitution, and that would only be after debates in at least two consecutive legislatures. This would give the executive branch the opportunity to state its position on the subject.

The Foreign Ministry document pointed out that, fortunately, the level of relations between Colombia and Venezuela has always been characterized by the spirit of understanding that the two countries have displayed throughout history. This has allowed and will continue to allow debates on the topics that are presented daily in a constructive and mutually beneficial spirit.

Foreign Minister Ramirez Ocampo said that by constitutional mandate it falls exclusively to the president to direct foreign relations.

BETANCUR AGAIN URGES REBELS TO SEEK AMNESTY

PA030438 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Bogota -- The government has again urged the rebels to seek the road of peace and legal status, and to set aside their rancor. President Belisario Betancur said: I again issue a call to all those up in arms who, despite the testimonies issued by the National Congress through the amnesty and pardon laws, still insist on raising their weapons against their own brothers. I urge them to reflect and set aside their feelings of rancor for the sake of our dear homeland.

The head of state attended an Armed Forces ceremony to promote Brigadier Generals Horacio Garcia Rodriguez, of the FAC [Colombian Air Force], and Daniel Garia Echeverry, of the Army, to the rank of major general. President Betancur said that the proper mechanisms exist to reincorporate the rebels.

The head of state concludes: Thank God, for He has guided us with different ideas -- despite heated words and antagonisms -- concerning the way to lead the nation; organized in political parties, we are steadily seeking the correct road for our national future.

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK LOANS -- Yesterday the World Bank granted Colombia three loans totalling $426 million to strengthen the country's agricultural sector. [Summary] [Bogota El TIEMPO in Spanish 28 May 86 p 6 C PA]

STROESSNER SEES COLORADO'S MIGHT IN DEMONSTRATIONS

PY040338 Asuncion Red Privada de Teledifusora Paraguaya Television in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Excerpts] President Alfredo Stroessner this morning received in his office at Government Palace the presidents of Colorado Party chapters from Central, Misiones, Paraguari, and Cordillera Departments. The visiting leaders expressed the loyalty of the Colorados from their respective departments to the president.

When expressing thanks for the support given by the party leaders, President Stroessner told them:

[Begin recording] I receive you -- as I receive every day when time permits -- and many other fellow party members here in my office. I always do so with a good heart. I can assure you that as I leave my residence to come to my office or to engage in other activities every day, I think of the great responsibility of this lofty office with which our great Colorado Party has entrusted me. I think of the positions we must maintain to stay in line with the teachings of the party's founder, General Bernardino Caballero.

I thank you very much for your invitation; together we will choose the day for my visit. On 11 June we will have a great demonstration of the Colorado women's power. On 14 June there will be another demonstration in Encarnacion. But this does not matter; we will be with you just the same, depending on the date we agree on. [applause]

Now our party, our great and glorious Colorado Party, is bringing about changes in our country, not those who speak of an alleged social peace while they try to lead the country down the path of anarchy that they used to tread when they had the helm of government in their hands. Today, we are doing our very best to bring progress to our country in all areas. The country has indeed progressed and all the demonstrations, including you presence in my office now, only affirm and confirm that the country is at peace. We hope that all these demonstrations will reassert, as they always have, the might of the Colorado Party. They should be an affirmation of peace and Colorado power throughout the country. The demonstrations should also serve to repudiate all the recent activities that are at odds with democracy and the law. Anarchy is what they want for the country; we are aware of this. But we are working for the greatness of our country; this is a well-known fact. I want to make Paraguay as great a country as it can be.

I thank you very much, and I am very happy to be in this position of great responsibility to see that the Colorado Party is cohesive and united. The ballot boxes are our friends, because ballots have been the foundation of our government. In a democracy, the majority governs and the minority should help make a good government. Democracy means casting votes; whoever receives the most votes is the majority, which must be obeyed by the minority. If the majority governs, the Colorado Party indeed governs in Paraguay. [applause] We are demonstrating and will continue to demonstrate that we are the government. There is no weakness but firmness here. We adhere to the Constitution and the laws; our government is and will be a government of the law.

The irregular forces -- we do not know who they represent, and every day they are more divided -- will not be the ones who will set the course for the country. We live in democracy and peace; we will remain united so that the country can continue to advance and to have security.

Here not only must the government be defended but all the Colorados throughout the country, including the small group of recalcitrant opponents with few followers.

I deeply thank you for your visit. This is a deference to my person and I can assure that every day, I repeat every day, I am thinking about what should be done in order not to disappoint the hopes in our great Colorado Party. [applause] [end recording]

MEDICAL CARE OFFERED FOR IMPRISONED STUDENTS

PY032315 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 3 Jun 86 p 13

[Text] Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro this morning said that Marcelino Corazon Medina and Alberto Alderete are receiving medical care at the security guard's headquarters, where they are being held, and that their condition is improving. The minister added that the two detainees "remain at the disposal of the Executive Branch."

Asked whether a medical team would be allowed, at the request of their relatives, to assist the detainees, Montanaro replied: "Nothing of the sort. They are under medical care, and their condition is improving. The executive branch will decide what to do when they recuperate."

The minister confirmed that Corazon Medina and Alderete remain under arrest at the security guard's headquarters in Tacumbu. They were arrested on 1 May during a demonstration staged by workers in the vicinity of the Cristo Rey parish church after a gathering sponsored by the Inter-Union Workers Movement (MIT).

Doctors Turned Away

PY042132 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 3 Jun 86 p 13

[Excerpt] A commission of doctors from the Hospital de Clinicas, which was to check this morning on the health of Marcelino Corazon Medina and Alberto Alderete, who are detained at the Special Police Task Force headquarters, was not allowed to see them. According to police officers, the commission did not have permission from the authorities to see the detainees. Luis Alberto Reyes, Miguel Angel Martinez Yaryes, Francisco Santacruz, and Guillermo Aguero, who made up the commission, arrived in the barracks at 0830. After waiting for 45 minutes, they were told that they could not see the detainees.

Carlos Filizzola, Jorge Querey, and Anibal Carrillo Iramain, who accompanied the commission, also waited. Reporters who went to cover the visit had to wait for more than 30 minutes before being told that they were forbidden to "take notes or photographs inside that police department."

Colonel Galo Longino Escobar, commander of the unit, reported that peasant leader Corazon Medina and Asuncion National University law student Alberto Alderete, both detained on 1 May received medical treatment yesterday from the "Policlinico Rigoberto Caballero," and that this morning they were given blood tests. Col Longino also said that both men are receiving visits from their relatives, but others cannot visit them without authorization from the Interior Ministry.

PRESIDENT GARCIA ANNOUNCES WAGE INCREASES

PY311514 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 0015 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpts] President Alan Garcia has announced a 25-percent salary increase for public employees and a 30-percent increase for all public school teachers. He also said that the minimum salary for teachers starting their careers in public schools will be 1,200 intis. In addition, the increase for medical doctors will be 28 percent, according to the president.

[Begin Alan Garcia recording] The prime minister and I wish to tell you that, in keeping with the government's policy of maintaining salaries above price fluctuations in order to recover the workers' purchasing power, which has been lost over the last few years, the government has by means of a supreme decree granted a substantial salary increase to teachers, health sector professionals, and public employees.

Public school teachers will be given a 30-percent salary increase; health sector professionals, that is, doctors, nurses, obstetricians, and others, will receive a 28-percent hike; and public employees a 25-percent increase.

However, since the government wishes to increase decentralization and to develop the poorer Peruvian regions, it has also been established that teachers working in the 81 poorer provinces will receive not a 30-percent hike but a 40-percent salary increase. Health sector professionals will receive a 28-percent salary increase, but those who work in the poorer provinces will get a 45-percent increase. This will give the poorer provinces more medical doctors and obstetricians. These professionals have not wanted to work in the poorer provinces in the past because of the low salaries they received.

The supreme decree also establishes that a teacher beginning his career must earn 1,200 intis salary. [end recording]

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA -- The Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Tourism, and Integration has signed a $120-million trade agreement with the Venezuelan Ministry of Development. The agreement will run for 1 year. [Summary] [Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 2330 GMT 26 May 86 PY]

YELLOW FEVER OUTBREAK -- Puerto Maldonado, 2 May -- Dr Mario Paredes Acosta, director of health area No 52, has stated that 11 people have died and 2 others are in serious condition in a yellow fever outbreak that has been affecting the Madre de Dios mining districts. [Excerpt] [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 3 May 86 p 4 PY]

RELATIONS WITH VANUATU ESTABLISHED -- Peru and the Republic of Vanuatu have established diplomatic relations as of today in order to develop friendship and cooperation ties. [Text] [Lima Latinoamericana Television in Spanish 0415 GMT 31 May 86 PY]

ITALIAN TECHNICAL-FINANCIAL COOPERATION -- Lima, 28 May (AFP) -- According to an agreement signed at Government Palace today, Italy will grant Peru technical and financial help worth 170 billion lire ($110 million). The 3-year program will consist largely of electrification and agricultural development projects for the poorest regions of the country, especially Ayacucho, Apurimac, and Cusco Departments. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0308 GMT 29 May 86 PY]

CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT ADDRESSES COMMITTEES 27 MAY

PY041430 Montevideo LA HORA in Spanish 30 May 86 pp 5, 6, 7

["Text" of speech by Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez at the joint session of Foreign Affairs Committees of the Uruguayan Senate and Chamber of Deputies in Montevideo on 17 May]

[Text] I would like to thank Uruguayan Vice President Enrique Tarigo, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee Juan Raul Ferreira, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies Roberto Asiain, and the members of the two committees for the opportunity they have given us today to explain, as briefly as possible, some of the international positions of our country.

I am deeply honored to represent Cuba on this occasion, not only as a member of the Cuban Government and of the Council of State, but also as a deputy of the People's Government National Assembly.

The president has been sensitive enough to recall when our relations were temporarily severed although the friendship between our peoples remained intact. Having come back to this friendly country I would like to say that we have never ceased to feel Uruguayan solidarity toward Cuba's right to preserve its own identity, a solidarity that did not stem from a political commitment but came from different sectors of the Uruguayan nation.

We recall clearly that bitter occasion in 1962 when Cuba was separated -- to use the least offensive expression -- from the OAS. On that occasion, being convinced that history proved us to be right, we found strong encouragement in the fact that when we arrived in Montevideo -- our first stop on our way out of Uruguay, which was hosting the OAS assembly in Punta del Este -- the people bid farewell to us, displaying militant, firm, and staunch friendship. Not only the militant left -- communist, socialist, and other parties -- were present at that demonstration but also men and women from different sectors who understood that our forced separation from Latin America could not succeed.

Now, having come here as representatives of our government, we are proud to say that we have felt the friendliness of not only President Julio Maria Sanguinetti, of the vice president, and of the leaders of the various Uruguayan political parties, but also of the Uruguayan people, whose friendship was always present for us. This friendship is more obvious to us now during this visit.

I have just visited the plaza where Jose Marti's bust is located; then I attended a meeting at ALADI [Latin American Integration Association], a highly symbolic forum where Latin American economic problems are discussed and systematic efforts for integration are made.

The president of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has been kind enough to recall the memory of Jose Marti and to say -- at ALADI a few minutes ago -- that this man from our Caribbean land, this impassioned Cuban who died defending the freedom of his country and of Latin America, and who served as honorary consul in Uruguay and in the United States, where he struggled wholeheartedly for the independence of his small island and of Puerto Rico, spoke at the Inter-American Economic Conference to warn America about the threat of the new giant who was rapidly marching across the continent as a conqueror.

Many of Jose Marti's warnings to our America are still valid today. Thus, Marti's calling, as well as that of Bolivar and Artigas, must amount to more than a symbol for all of us. We must see those Latin American ideas as something that has come true and a source of directives for our political and social action.

We believe that the gentlemen present here today would be interested in knowing about Cuba's position toward current Latin American and world politics.

Let us say first of all that the Communist Party Congress held in our country a few months ago, in keeping with the nation's Constitution approved in a plebiscite by 6 million people, reaffirmed that the need for local and world peace is the primary international concern of our country. Thus, our policy is based on this position.

Today I shall not talk about world peace because we did so yesterday in the speech delivered at the main hall of the university of the Republic. We will simply say that we share the anguish of all countries throughout the world because world peace is at stake. We are concerned over the fact that the glimmer of hope that resulted from the Geneva talks between President Reagan and the USSR Communist Party general secretary, Mr Gorbachev, are beginning to fade. Commitments have not been upheld because President Reagan's policy and that of the men and women who support him in this dangerous ideology, particuarly Ambassador Kirkpatrick, pose a threat to peace.

We shall do everything necessary so that the spirit of Geneva, as it has been called, may prevail over any confrontation. It was said in Geneva that military supremacy should not be sought, but it is being sought not only through the Strategic Defense Initiative, which will take war to outer space, but through more specific forms such as threats to disregard the results of the SALT II treaties; nuclear tests, which continue despite the repeated offers made by the Soviet Union and its fulfillment of the commitment to stop nuclear tests; and through aggressive and dangerous formulas. However, we are confident that today the forces of peace are more powerful than those of war, although we should not forget that the nuclear threat may result from accidents derived from the mishandling of the international situation.

When we see that NATO countries have some obvious reservations about the policy that some want to impose on them; when we learn about the mobilization of public opinion in Europe, Japan, and other Asian countries; when we learn about the awareness of peace that prevails in Latin America; and when we hear that a resolute and active minority is trying to show the U.S. people that peace is the only alternative for the future, this makes us feel certain that a nuclear holocaust can be avoided.

However, what we are most interested in today in this beloved Uruguay, is to speak about Latin American issues. So that Cuba's policy may be better understood, I would say in broad terms that our position regarding African countries, particularly Angola, continues to be that which has been repeatedly explained by President Fidel Castro and other leaders of the Cuban revolution.

We are in Africa to answer the call made by Angola to help them defend their sovereignty. During Cuba's temporary presence in Angola we have received the support of African countries, which continue to ask us not to be hasty in withdrawing from Angola. We have been supported by the Nonaligned Movement, which in the conference held in Colombo, Sri Lanka noted the importance that the Cuban presence in Angola had for African countries and for international peace.

The presidents of Cuba and Angola, Fidel Castro and Eduardo dos Santos, respectively, have clearly noted that Cuban troops taking part in a conflict with South Africa can be almost totally withdrawn from Angola as soon as South Africa frees Namibia and complies with the absolute withdrawal to the immediate borders of Angola. This was specifically explained by President Eduardo dos Santos in a letter he sent to the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar; the deadlines established in this letter are well-known to the international public.

When UN Resoluton No 435 is enforced, when South Africa completely withdraws from Namibia and ceases its agressions against Angola and its support of UNITAS [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], Cuba will withdraw all its forces from the areas of conflict and President Dos Santos' offer, which has been reasserted by President Fidel Castro, will be implemented. Meanwhile, at the request of the Angolans, and with the support of Africans, we shall have to continue fulfilling the difficult duty of cooperating in the defense of Angola and to help it train its own forces so that it may defend itself, and activity for which no deadline was established.

Regarding Latin America, we not only defend peace and the peaceful solution of conflicts but, just like Uruguayans, we believe that this is the time in which inter-American economic integration must be achieved together with its political integration. A few minutes ago I said at ALADI that we believe the fact that Cuba is working together with and is a part of an integration process with CEMA, the socialist community of countries seated in Europe, poses no obstacle to achieving this goal because we share a Latin American tradition that is lasting, is permanent, and is not in contradiction with our structure as a socialist country. Therefore, this does not pose any obstacle to participating, in the same decisive manner, in Latin American integration programs.

We have taken the first steps toward being admitted as observers to the ALADI -- you must all recall that our access to the LAFTA [Latin Americn Free Trade Association] was blocked -- and we are sure that under the new conditions prevailing in Latin America, our participation as observers will be merely the first phase of our in-depth involvement in the process of economic integration that we all believe to be necessary.

We must say that we have links, through many common projects, that will lead to integration with neighboring countries, like Mexico. We are also working in the same direction with Nicaragua, and we believe that the foremost item on Latin America's agenda is economic integration, which we must step up, and political links, which we must increase.

Economic integration is not an easy task. I said just a while ago that, even in times of relative affluence and good development prospects, we have always wanted to save ourselves from the common enemy, but it is only when anxiety besieges us as a result of the consequences of a world economic crisis, which usually affects developing countries the most, that we remember the need for continental and international reconciliation. This is one such instance. The developed capitalist countries, the main economic partners of all Latin American countries except for Cuba, are experiencing intermittent and acute crises. On some occasions these crises have been as dangerous as the 1930 crisis or the subsequent depression. Keynesian approaches are unable to pull us out of the crisis and monetary programs appear to be obsolete. They have been clearly proven to be not only worthless but damaging for our economic situation, detrimental to our people's rights, and incapable of promoting the development they promise. Thus, amid the current difficulties we forget the division and conflicts that have been corroding Latin American unity.

The situation is now especially favorable: There is a democratic renewal in Uruguay and Argentina. In Bolivia democracy is facing difficulties, and the same is happening in other Latin American countries. There have been elections in Central America, relatively improving this region's political situation. All this has led to increased communications between the leading chiefs of state of Latin America.

As Uruguayan President Sanguinetti has told me, never before have communications been more fluid and frequent among the leaders of our nations. I recalled just a while ago that Cuba and Colombia have not yet reestablished diplomatic relations by mutual agreement. They have not done so because these relations would be -- and you lawmakers are well aware of this -- vulnerable under the Colombian status quo. However, these two countries have maintained frequent contacts through Presidents Betancur and Fidel Castro. These contacts are a sign of what is happening in Latin America. I can give another example by mentioning the telephone conversation that took place yesterday between Presidents Sanguinetti and Cerezo. All this means there are many conditions that are favorable to our union and are making it necessary.

In the midst of all this there are circumstances regarding which Cuba's position must be taken into account: In view of our geographic position we are indirectly involved and compelled to participate in anything that has to do with the Central American process.

In order to provide a picture of Central America's status quo and its prospects I would like to say a few things. To the controlled information of the international news media -- that is news agencies and radio and television stations in the hands of multinational corporations in many countries -- we must add the information supplied by U.S. organizations that provide a false picture of Cuba's current attitude toward Latin America.

Cuba is made to appear as wanting to increase the socialization of Latin America. As I told some of the people I talked to yesterday, I would like to make it clear that we do not oppose a process of socialist maturity in some if all Latin American countries. If we had Aladdin's lamp we would undoubtedly ask the giant genie to implement socialism, but we all know that is impossible. The Cubans do not have access to such formulas.

Thus, we must face reality as it is and reality tells us that socialism is not at hand. The important thing for Latin America as a whole is not an immediate implementation of socialist formulas but the need for a joint defense, the need to reaffirm Latin America's identity, and the need to strengthen the democracy that is desired more and more by the people. Thus, Lincoln's old saying that the rights are for the people and by the people is still in effect and whenver these rights are nonexistent, even if it happens in a representative democracy, this democracy is merely a charade.

We never had trouble signing democratic agreements at different Latin American forums because we believe the term democracy is as complete as any other. We do not wish to say it is the most complete because we do not want to hurt feelings, but there is a perfect democracy in Cuba where the people enjoy free and absolute determination and collective domain over their own interests. Based on this principle, we are committed to the Latin American reality that we want to build as a process of democratic recovery and structural transformation without taking a determined direction, in order to realize the true potential of Latin America.

A different society exists here; this is not a country that can speak with experience about these matters. [sentence as published] However, we all know that due to the structure of the national incomes in Latin American countries, 70 to 80 percent of the people live below the poverty line and do not participate in the so-called development, that is not really development but simply the growth of the upper classes, which constitute 15 to 20 percent of the whole population, through the transationalization of the economy and the decrease of popular participation.

Structural changes -- and on this we have a very clear position -- as well as agrarian reforms must be undertaken in Latin America to meet the needs of the continent's poor, not only for human and political reasons but for economic reasons as well. As long as the Latin American markets remain abroad, the region will not be able to develop. Only when our domestic markets start acting as consumers, can the necessary economic dynamics be attained.

Latin America will then be able to undertake its integration plans within this context. Integration for exportation is useful, but it is not the sort of integration we need. The sort of integration we need for our exports, for our products, for our people, is that which will allow us to fully develop the nonexploited materia resources of Latin America.

We firmly believe, that within this region, the negotiating process should prevail over that of confrontation. Regarding this aspect, we must say that this so-called confrontation process is artificial. If U.S. influence were prevented, there would be no such confrontation. There is no real confrontation between Nicaragua and the countries that surround it -- that is, among Nicaragua and Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, or Guatemala. The confrontation exists because of foreign presence. We must not conceal this circumstance, because if we do so, like Jose Marti used to say, we would be responsible. U.S. presence, with its aid to the contras and its pressure exerted from abroad, is keeping alive a potential conflict that should not exist.

Changing the subject, we have military advisers who are helping the Nicaraguans organize their troops and handle the military resources they are receiving. Nicaraguan President Ortega has clearly said so: There are about 800 and not thousands of military personnel there. When General Haig said that 3,000 new troops arrived in Nicaragua I threatened him by saying that if he continued saying such things we would publish the names and surnames of the 3,000 teachers -- 80 percent of whom were women -- who went to Nicaragua as well as the list of schools where they lived and taught, and their addresses in Cuba. We have never had more than 800 Armed Forces and Interior Ministry personnel there. That is the total number of our advisers.

Regarding the civilian help, we have had more than 3,000 because there were some thousands of teachers. I can assure you that the number varies with the months. This is continuous and diversified help in which the number of participants can range from 550 to 650. This is the ammount that marks our presence.

This Cuban presence is at the disposal of the requirements of the discussion of the Central American problems and of Nicaraguan decisions. I mean to say that we are not committed to stay in Nicaragua permanently.

If the peace debates for Central America conclude that we must withdraw our military advisers, we will do so immediately. We will sign such an agreement. If it is also concluded that the civilian help should also be withdrawn -- be they medical doctors, engineers, agricultural or sugar experts -- Cuba will also accept this decision because we do not have any interest other than to simply help the Nicaraguan brothers.

We are not interested in conducting revolutions for anyone, because we are totally convinced that people carry out their own revolutions. Exported or imported revolutions do not exist, they may be temporary but never permanent. [sentence as published] We are against exporting revolutions to Latin America or any other part of the world. Therefore, these are the bases of our relations and -- although it might be unnecessary, it is convenient to repeat it -- we are not speaking on anyone's behalf.

We are convinced that the Central American conflict has not stemmed from an alleged Soviet imperialism, an anachronism still used in Latin America. The Soviet Union has no desire to meddle in Latin American affairs or to create conflicts there. Knowing the Soviet leaders and their policy, we know that they would be very happy if they could be relieved of the military cooperation commitment, as far as providing weapons is concerned, and if the process of reaching an overall international agreement could be accelerated. This is what interests them most, because they subordinate everything to the international process of mankind, to an agreement of peace, of understanding with the United States, the other superpower capable of conducting, with the Soviets, a nuclear war which could result from their confrontations.

We will never become instruments of anyone in America. This must be taken into account, and although it is not necessary to reiterate this, it is good to remember it once in a while.

What is our current view of the Central American problem? We think there are reasons for moderate optimism after the latest events. We must confess that a few weeks ago we were terribly worried about the very well handled international propaganda of the enemies of the Central American and Latin American cause that established that 6 June was the deadline for the mediation of the Contadora Group. There was the risk that should that idea be disseminated, as a political reality, the Central American countries would meet on 6 June to know which country would sign the document and which would not. And if one country, such as Nicaragua, does not sign that document, because there are valid reasons for not doing so, because the Central American interests have not been consolidated, the role of the Contadora Group would end. This would mean submitting both Central America and Latin America to aggressive, dominant, unilateral decisions of the Reagan administration, which naturally will lead to an even greater administration.

We have stated several times that we could not understand Latin American indifference regarding what could be taken as its own future, and not just that of Central America. Fortunately it is not so. Arriving in Uruguay, I was very pleased to know that President Sanguinetti had stated -- in agreement with our opinion -- that the date of 6 June could be taken as something desired but not non-negotiable.

The negotiations have resumed, and Nicaragua has presented its final proposal -- although negotiable -- of analysis of the third part of the Contadora Act, an aspect not yet agreed upon as far as level of weapons and military maneuvers are concerned.

We know that this has caused an unexpected surprise in some Central American and international circles, because Nicaragua has rightly stated that it will not accept disarmament. What must we understand by accepting disarmament? I said a few days ago that if Cuba were told to maintain a level of armament appropriate to the gross domestic product, the number of inhabitants, and its geography, we would be forces not to accept this proposal because our country has not armed itself for a confrontation with any Latin American country, whether neighbors or not, although at this moment we may have some political contradictions with some of them, contradictions that cannot be settled until their own situations are solved.

It is not the Latin American situation but the United States that worries us and prompts us to maintain a certain level of armaments. This was our fear before, and still holds more than ever. Our armament level has tripled since 1980, from the moment when President Reagan, General Haig, as secretary of state, Shultz who, although he looks likfe a pigeon, has claws like a hawk, and Defense Secretary Weinberger have systematically threatened our country and stated that they could not admit the reality of the Cuban revolution and that they could not be committed to not using military force against Cuba.

President Reagan has said more than once that former President Roosevelt stated that no president should say the word "never." We must explain that Roosevelt gave that advice in a different context and in a different situation. We feel that no president should even think of attacking one of his neghbors. This is forbidden by international law. Military intervention is something expressly prohibited by the UN Charter. In this regard there are many international laws that would make the approval of a U.S. invasion of Cuba impossible. However, the U.S. President says that he cannot commit himself to not invading Cuba, as if it were part of his international rights. As President, he has stated that he cannot be committed to not invading Cuba. Thus, our country is prepared for a possible invasion, joining the military defense which is provided by our armed and revolutionary forces with the revolutionary forces of the reserves, which amount to more than 1.5 million citizens, especially women, given the fact that moist men have been fully absorbed by the Armed Forces. These reserves are the militia of territorial troops, and when we implemented the military preparation of our Armed Forces. These reserves are the militia of territorial troops, and when we implemented the military preparation of our Armed Forces, some initiatives emerged allowing us to transform a possible conventional war into a war involving all the people."

Thus, in Cuba now, old men, men and women of all ages and even children know what they have to do -- not because we are supplying to them but because we are preparing them for an air and military aggression by supplying them with defense and protection. Thus, we have prepared our people for an air raid or an invasion of our coasts. We have such levels of armaments because of the United States. The same thing happens with Nicaragua, where there is an adequate level of arms to cope with an aggression that has been predicted, announced, and reiterated. There is no point for Costa Rica to equal the number of arms possessed by Nicaragua because the Costa Rican police would not be capable of invading Nicaragua. Furthermore, Nicaragua is not worried about this but about something else. Nicaragua is not even worried about the joint efforts by the CONDECA [Central American Defense Council] which, to a certain extent, could pose a threat to Nicaragua. Not even this worries Nicaragua. This has not been stated by Nicaragua but by you.

What is of concern is the other point, and this is the reason for seeking an adequate level of armament. The projections presented by Nicaragua serve as a basis for holding negotiations which will permit the Contadora process to continue.

I feel it is a very auspicious fact that the Central American presidents who met in Esquipula managed to put together the declaration known to all of us and published by today's press stating several important things: First, a decision to continue with Contadora. Second, the evidence that Contadora has set 6 June -- as mentioned by the Uruguayan president -- as a basic but not final deadline. The negotiations will continue if there is no chance -- as seems to be the case -- of achieving complete agreement. Negotiations among the countries of the Contadora Group and their plenipotentiaries will continue in Panama over the next few days. Third, periodic presidential meetings are being established as part of the management of Latin American affairs. In my opinion, face-to-face meetings on an equal footing among the heads of state of the Central American nations are very important because they create possibilities such as those created during the Esquipula meeting itself.

It seems it was not easy drawing up the declaration because there were conflicting opinions. Despite contradictions amojng the presidents, a declaration was issued and there was enough will to reconcile. Lastly, the creation of a Central American parliament and its establishment through a free, direct, and secret vote, as is the case with the European Parliament, was confirmed. This is very imporatant. In principle, this has not been unanimous standard. However, in our opinion this will demonstrate many things because it will show who is who in Central America and who are the most representative forces. This is valid for the negotiations that will be conducted.

At this different juncture we believe that Latin America should participate not only through Contadora or the Contadora Support Group -- by the way, I want to emphasize the Uruguayan participation in the Support Group because of its meaning. All Latin America should participate in order to force negotiations -- not only concerning Central America -- because the obvious U.S. aggression against Nicaragua should be totally eliminated. The Reagan administration should not only be forced to discontinue its assistance to the "contras" but it should also be forced into entering a nonaggression commitment. Without such a commitment, the Central American situation will be blemished from the very start. A possible agreement or a valid signing of the final agreement will not succeed unless such a commitment is achieved. To achieve such a goal, all Latin America must participate through a joint effort to outline a Latin American position.

Such a position is important because it has a bearing on the European position. The Europeans would not let themselves be dragged so easily in their projections toward negotiated solutions in Latin America should the Latin American presence and activity in the search for such a solution be lacking. Not only the governments but the social democratic and christian democratic forces, which have been helping in various ways to work out a negotiated solution for Central America, would not act with the same decision if Latin America is not present.

Everthing that is done by Latin America and Europe has a direct effect on the U.S Congress and on U.S. public opinion. Reagan is a bit insensitive to world public opinion; he is a petty town politician. He wants to dominate the world but he heeds his fellow-citizens. He is sensitive to U.S. public opinion, which is reflected in U.S Government-Congress relations.

In the last couple of days, I have reasserted a fact that Uruguayan legislators already know: Over 70 percent of the U.S. population is categorically opposed to what it believes is Nicaraguan communism -- which shows how misinformed the public is. However, 75 percent of U.S. public opinion, which consequently also encompasses part of the previous 70 percent, has clearly stated that it opposes a U.S. invasion of Central America. This is a very important opinion that Reagan cannot ignore. Moreover, if this opinion has U.S. congressional support and the international support that has been granted to the proposal to achieve a negotiated solution to the Central American conflict, Reagan would be effectively held back by this international and U.S. pressure.

The U.S. Congress is about to issue a decision regarding the aid to be granted to the counterrevolutionaries. I believe that whatever the decision is, it will be against the policy supported by those who want the U.S. Congress to directly aid the military actions of the counterrevolutionaries by granting $100 million and another $70 million in aid.

I believe that all Uruguayan legislators have seen the ambiguity of U.S. official policy in this regard. While Habib was touring Latin American countries, with the apparent support of the U.S. Administration, the true opinion of the Reagan administration came out through the statement made by Larry Speakes in his capacity as White House spokesman regarding the Pentagon document, which although unofficial, reflects the position upheld by the White House; and through the statement made by Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who is one of the ideologues best like by Reagan. During my stay in Uruguay I have been informed of something I do not like at all. That is, Kirkpatrick may be the running mate of Vice President Bush in his almost certain bid for the presidency in the 1988 campaign.

Therefore, the true Reagan administration position is clearly defined in this regard. Just today, the White House has imposed some conditions making it clear that unless the administration's requirements -- which amount to the unconditional surrender of Nicaragua -- are met no agreement will be possible. We believe that this will not occur. We believe that Nicaragua will fight to the end to defend its rights at all costs. We also know that Latin America will grant all its moral support to Nicaragua in its fight for its rights.

I can assert that the important thing for us is to take part in this increasing Latin American integration trend. I believe that my visit to Uruguay has been extraordinarily satisfactory and a sign of this continental unity. We all know that Uruguay and Cuba have different points of view, and these have been clearly noted by the Uruguayan president from the very beginning and the start of our relations. I believe that we should not force any agreement. At any rate, just as Mr. Sanguinetti noted yesterday when he reviewed the present situation, the important thing is that during our talks, there were more agreements than originally thought. Cuba and Uruguay maintain fluid relations and this has been confirmed by President Sanguinetti, by Vice President Tarigo, by Foreign Minister Iglesias, and by the representatives of the different Uruguayan political groups. The warmth with which I have been welcomed also relfects this.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

PY050123 Montevideo LA HORA in Spanish 30 May 86 p 4

[Text] Ricardo Alarcon Quesada, Cuban deputy foreign minister, and Alberto Rodriguez Nin, Uruguayan acting foreign minister, yesterday signed a trade agreement between Cuba and Uruguay. The ceremony was held at the Foreign Ministry and was attended by the two diplomats and their respective advisers.

The document says that the two countries are "interested in economic cooperation and trade, based on the principles of national sovereignty and independence and equality of mutual rights and benefits, in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter and the spirit of Latin American integration." The agreement says that the two nations will grant each other most-favored-nation status regarding: a) customs fees and other taxes on exports and imports; and b) regulations and practices pertaining to import and export operations.

The document establishes that the agreement's provisions will be implemented and its execution will be coordinated through a Joint Foreign Trade Commission that will alternately meet in Havana and Montevideo. The commission will also hear recommendations and adopt procedures to develop bilateral trade. This trade agreement will be valid for 3 years and, unless otherwise determined, it will be automatically extended for 1-year periods.

SANGUINETTI MEETS ARMY CHIEF, OFFICERS 28 MAY

PY291740 Montevideo Radio El Espectador in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] During a meeting held last night with Army Commander in Chief Hugo Medina and senior active-duty Army officers, President Julio Maria Snaguinetti reaffirmed the guidelines followed by his government regarding the Armed Forces. The meeting was held at the (Cortijo Videla), a military facility located on the outskirts of Montevideo.

Presidential sources have said that some alarming speculative reports engendered by the meeting are completely unfounded. They added that Sanguinetti discussed with the senior Army officers the role the Armed Forces must play in the country's democratic life. Although military officers view with concern some court proceedings regarding cases that occurred under the de facto government, this concern will in no way cause them to break military discipline, the sources said.

Sanguinetti's meeting with the Army officers was held 6 days after he made five changes in the Army leadership. As is known, in a decree countersigned by Defense Minister Juan Vicente Chiarino, Sanguinetti appointed General Juan Antonio Zerpa director of the Armed Forces Intelligence Service, SIFA, and Gen Washington Varela director of the military school. These two changes, which were the two most important ones made on 23 May, entailed an exchange of posts between Zerpa and Varela. The other three changes affected Generals Hector Alvarez, Jose Maria Rivero, and Daniel Legnani. Alvarez was appointed general services director at the Defense Ministry; Rivero, director of the Military Institute of Advanced Studies, IMES; and Legnani, deputy director of the Inter-American Defense College in Washington. It has been reported that two more changes will be made: General Angel Barrios, commander of the 4th Army, will be appointed military attache at the Uruguayan Embassy in the United States; and Rear Admiral Jorge Fernandez, the national naval prefect, will serve on the Inter-American Defense Board.

LIBYAN ENVOY DISCUSSES LUSINCHI MEETING

PA050100 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 27 May 86 p D 4

[Interview with Ibrahim Abou Gezan [as published], "special envoy" of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, following his meeting with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi at the Miraflores Palace in Caracas, by unidentified reporter; on 26 May]

[Text] [EL NACIONAL] What did you talk about with the president?

[Abou Gezan] We have given the president a message from revolutionary leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi regarding the basic reasons for the latest U.S. attack on our country and the role our country is playing in Africa, Asia, and the Arab world. We have also told the president of our desire to increase cooperation and collaboration between Libya and Venezuela. These are the points I have discussed with the president.

[EL NACIONAL] What did the president have to say?

[Abou Gezan] The president truly understands the issues. He is an excellent person, and I am completely satisfied with the meeting. He understands our country's government. He knows a great deal about the events taking place in that area, and we have exchanged points of view on different topics.

[EL NACIONAL] Did you talk about the Libyan peoples houses [casas populares] which until a short time ago were being built in Venezuela?

[Abou Gezan] No.

[EL NACIONAL] Has your government evaluated the damage caused by the bombings?

[Abou Gezan] We have evaluated the damage caused by the bombings, but we can tell you more about that in a press conference that will be held at the end of this visit.

[EL NACIONAL] What can you say about the accusations that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Libyan Government are promoting terrorism in the world?

[Abou Gezan] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is an honest, revolutionary person, but as you all know, he is subject to a very powerful Western manipulation of information. For example, has Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi gone to U.S. coasts or to the Gulf of Mexico? Has he bombed the White House? Has he killed or murdered the sons of the U.S. President? True terrorism has its headquarters, its base, there in North America, and we regret that it is extending to other parts of the world.

[EL NACIONAL] Therefore, does Libya accuse the United States of promoting terrorism?

[Abou Gezan] The United States organizes official terrorism. It not only sponsors and finances it; it also organizes it.

FOREIGN MINISTER REAFFIRMS CLAIM TO LOS MONJES

PA031249 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0001 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi has reaffirmed that Venezuela will continue exercising its sovereignty over Los Monjes as long as it exists as a state, in other words, forever, and that our country is observing the development of events in this area calmly and serenely.

[Begin recording] We are convinced that the political leadership of each of the two countries has as ever-increasing responsibility and should know that to ignore provocation, even if it is considered baseless, could be a deplorable mistake. [end recording]

The foreign minister maintains that the draft amendment drawn up by Colombian Security Council Magistrate Jorge Valencia Arango is considered by the Venezuelan Governemnt to be an absurd maneuver that lacks seriousness, but it has to be viewed by our country with extreme care, as history is full of absurd cases that have deplorable consequences. Consalvi added that these initiatives, which have no other purpose than to create problems between Colombia and Venezuela, will not be endorsed by the leaders who are in charge of relations with our country. When the interior [as heard] minister was asked about the possibility of restarting talks with the neighboring country about the Colombian-Venezuelan dispute, he replied that it would be a mistake to anticipate or guess what will happen in the future, and that in that case, Venezuela maintains a particular position regarding the present circumstances.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MEXICO -- The National Bank of Foreign Trade of Mexico Bangomex, has granted a $10-million line of credit to the Mercantile Bank of Venezuela to finance imports of Mexican products into Venezuela. Mexican Ambassador to Venezuela Dr Jesus Puente Leyva and Dr Guillermo Villar, executive vice president of the Mercantile Bank of Venezuela, signed the agreement in Caracas. Venezuela and Mexico also signed an agreement for preferential tariffs for some 350 products from Mexico and Venezuela, which would allow an increase in the foreign trade between the two countries. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 27 May 86 p B-2 PA]

COMPTROLLER, MAGISTRATES APPOINTED -- During a regular session last night, the Venezuelan Congress appointed Jose Ramon Medina as the new comptroller general. In addition, the congress swore in five new members of the Venezuelan Supreme Court of Justice: Jose Agustin Mendez, Cipriano Heredia Angulo, Gonzalo Rodriguez Corro, and Roberto Yepes Boscan. The fifth member, Carlos Trejo Padilla, was not present to participate in the formal ceremony. [Summary] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 28 May 86 p D-1 PA]

SUCRE GOVERNOR RESIGNS -- Sucre Governor Fidel Alfonso Rios resigned today. The minister of interior relations made this announcement at Miraflores Palace and added that he will be replaced by Emery Mata Millan. [Summary] [Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0001 GMT 28 May 86 PA]

PALACIO CITES REAGAN SUPPORT FOR MEXICO

FL032115 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1945 GMT 3 Jun 86

[By Jose Carreno, correspondent]

[Excerpt] Washington, 3 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- President Ronald Reagan has accepted that the United States and Mexico are different countries and during his meeting with a Mexican delegation he expressed a willingness aimed at reestablishing relations between the two countries, Senator Antonio Riva Palacio said here today.

In a brief chat with NOTIMEX, following a 20-minute meeting between the U.S. head of state and the group of parliament members he heads, Riva Palacio said he feels that what has been said and will continue to be said should be dismissed as a motive of unpleasantness after hearing Reagan's remarks.

The Mexican senator underscored that Reagan's comments -- which expressed U.S. support for the Mexican Government and the importance of bilateral cooperation -- tend to favor understanding relations by acknowledging that the two coutries have different but democratic systems.

POLITICAL PARTIES NOTE DETERIORATING U.S. RELATIONS

FL032006 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1845 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican political parties have rejected U.S. proposals for indiscriminate economic liberation and warned that Mexican-U.S. relations relations have become cool. Legislators and leaders from the governing PRI as well as representatives from left-wing parties have condemned the shameless U.S. intervention in affairs that involve only Mexicans.

The official spokesman and deputy of the conservative National Action Party (PAN) said his party supports foreign investment. Nevertheless, he said he is against U.S. attempts to dictate the national economy.

For his part, Jesus Salazar Toledano, PRI leader in Mexico City, agreed with PRI deputies Jesus Murillo Karam and Antonio Tenorio Adams in rejecting the statements and pretentions made by U.S. legislators, because not only were they expressed with arrogance and prepotency but they were profoundly antagonistic to the Mexican Revolution.

Gilberto Rincon Gallardo, international relations secretary from the opposition Workers' Socialist Party (PST), agreed with spokesmen from the Mexican Workers' Party (PMT) and the Revolutionary Workers' Party (PRT) who said the statements made by U.S. legislators at the interparliamentary meeting reflect President Ronald Reagan's interventionist policy. They pointed out that relations between the two countries are deteriorating and the future will be difficult.

U.S. OVERSTEPS 'BOUNDS OF FRIENDSHIP, RESPECT'

F1031146 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0345 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The 26th Mexican-U.S. interparliamentary meeting was fruitful because it made clear that Mexican sovereignty is not for sale, Mexican Senator Victor Manzanilla Shaffer said today.

He added that the Mexican position during the meeting was the proper one to take because the United States must understand that the nation's principles and interests are not negotiable.

He reiterated that Mexico is a friendly country and should be so considered by its northern neighbor, rather than as the present U.S. Government wishes to see other nations: without equality and without justice.

Manzanilla Shaffer said the United States has overstepped the bounds of friendship, respect, and dignity toward Mexico, which is why there has been friction in the bilateral relations between the two countries.

DE LA MADRID ADDRESSES SOVERIGNTY, INVESTMENT

PA032008 Mexico City XDHF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpts] In Sonora, President Miguel De la Madrid has said that we will defend the country's lofty interests firmly and proudly. We will not change our laws, he said, or accept foreign suggestions. He analyzed the effects of the crisis and stressed that we will overcome it with work, production, and growth, without stifling the productive apparatus.

[Begin De la Madrid recording] This brief but busy work visit to Sonora State encourages me in my profound conviction that Mexico is bigger than its problems and that our nation's basic strength lies in the work of its inhabitants.

We will defend our sovereignty and strengthen our independence to the extent that each individual fulfills his duty and assumes his responsibility. Independence and sovereignty are not defended with speeches. They are strengthened with work and production. [applause]

We will always know how to keep our foreign policy in line with the country's lofty interests and we will defend it firmly and proudly. However, there is no doubt that our independence and sovereignty will be achieved in the internal front to the extent that we continue to draft and implement our national project decisively and firmly.

There is no doubt that we are still going through difficult times. Regarding the drop in oil prices, it has represented a loss of approximately one-third of what we export and almost 12 percent of the public revenues in a single year.

These are blows of fate that will not bend us. We are determined to overcome these difficulties. Anxiety cannot be an attitude of Mexicans. It is not. However, we are going to overcome the crisis not simply by adapting ourselves to the difficulties or by enduring the consequences with fatalistic spirit. We are going to overcome the crisis through growth, not through stagnation.

We are going to continue fighting inflation, but without frustrating development. We are going to meet our financial obligations in accordance with the country's real ability to pay, [applause] without stifling our national productive apparatus.

We must make our creditors understand that we can maintain and even increase this ability to pay -- and thus benefit their interests -- only to the extent that Mexico is allowed to continue to grow. Neither dead or bankrupt clients can pay their bills [No hay pagadores muertos ni clientes quebrados].

Mexico first announced, early in my administration, that we do not feel the economic crisis is a circumstantial matter. We have not even attempted to point to external factors as the only reasons for our difficulties. We know very well that there are internal causes contributing to them; thus, we know that much of the responsibility is ours. We do not intend to transfer our responsibility abroad. However, we have announced that this crisis, which is a combination of circumstantial and structural factors, will be tackled through economic reorganization accompanied by structural changes. We began to use this expression, structural change, in December 1982. In fact, the platform of the party that took me to office already pointed to the need for structural changes.

Democracy in Mexico will develop and become perfect to the extent that Mexicans maintain power as a commitment made to the majorities. Democracy cannot be obtained in Mexico with an alleged alternation of power with the majorities ruling for a while and then the oligarchies for another while. [applause]

To improve and strengthen the state is also a structural reform, eliminating bad habits and demanding efficiency and productivity from managers and workers in the enterprises. But it must be understood that structural changes, within the size and quality of the state apparatus, will never, never, never eliminate the control by the Mexican State -- which is no other than the Mexicans' social and political organization -- over those strategic enterprises without whose control we would be at the mercy of foreign minority interests. [applause]

That which is not strategic or priority will continue to be liquidated, sold, or removed from the state's responsibility in favor of the social and private sectors. We will implement the structural reform and will continue to implement it to place the Mexican economy, in a more efficient way,, in international trade. But this trade opening is not aimed at ceasing, suddenly and radically, the protection of Mexican businessmen who were forged by the Mexican Revolution. [applause]

We accept foreign investments. We accept them when they subject themselves to our laws and sovereignty and when they support the priorities of the economic policy we draw up. We are not willing to change our laws to please foreign powers. Regarding foreign investments, we will continue to do what we want inside the country.

I think it is good that we are spoken to clearly. I think it is good that we also speak clearly. Relations among nations can be maintained only with dignity. They can be maintained only with dignity. Let it be known that in times of scarcity we have more than enough dignity. [applause]

We are a strong, optimistic, and hard-working people. We have a good sense of humor even when we have to face difficulties. For this reason, a government by the people, with the people, and for the people will continue to be my basic commitment with Mexico. We will take the necessary measures, regardless of their harshness, without any haste or nervousness, but in a timely fashion.

There are no magic decisions. The situation is complex. We will continue to seek our decisions and apply them decisively and firmly. We will continue to govern through a concerted effort.

Our potential is great. It is the people's work. For this reason, no Mexican should stay behind in the struggle for a great nation. At this time, to lead Mexico is a task that does not overwhelm me or force my enthusiasm to decrease because I am ruling a people with clear minds, a people who know what they want, and a people who will not bend at the sight of adversity. Thank you. [applause] [end recording]

U.S. ACKNOWLEDGE OF DRUG CO-RESPONSIBILITY

PA041419 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Senate leader Antonio Riva Palacio has said that the U.S. Congress acknowledged that Mexico and the United States are co-responsbile in the drug trafficking problem. He said this upon the arrival of the Mexican delegation that participated in the 26h inter-parliamentary meeting.

[Begin recording] The drug trafficking issue, which was one of the deepest differences at the onset of the meeting, was overcome with agreements and the establishment of a mixed commission that will certainly find solutions to the drug trafficking problem with the mutual collaboration between the two countries.

I believe that the acknowledge of the fact Mexico is not the only side to blame of the drug trafficking problem as has been stated, but that it is a responsibility shared by the two countries, was the main conclusion reached at the meeting [end recording]

He pointed out that there were several differing positions during the meeting, but legislators from the two countries realized that each legislator is entitled to his own viewpoint. Antonio Riva Palacio said that President Ronald Reagan and the U.S. Congress placed relations between the two countries in the right perspective.

MAN ARRESTED, ACCUSED OF KILLING PILOT, DEA AGENT

PA040417 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Federal Judicial Police agents have arrested Sergio Espino Verdin in the northern part of Mexico. Espino Verdin was chief of the body guards of the drug trafficker Ernesto Fonseca Carrillo, alias, Don Neto. Espino Verdin was present and participated in the kidnapping and killing of the Mexican pilot Alfredo Zavala, and of the DEA agent Enrique Camarena Salazar. Espino was charged with first degree murder and kidnapping, among other charges at the northern district penal court.

SALES OF NONPETROLEUM PRODUCTS UP 28 PERCENT

FL041852 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1640 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- During the first quarter of this year, the sale of nonpetroleum products increased 28 percent, Mexican Secretary of Finance and Credit Jesus Silva Herzog announced during the presentation of the exporters' manual. [not further identified] Silva Herzong underscored the fact that exports are still too low, for which reason Mexico will continue to promote exports.

The Secretary of Finance said that the only source of foreign exchange during the next 10 years will be the export of nonpetroleum products, for which reason financial support to encourage foreign trade is a priority for the present. He said the government has assigned $4 billion this year to this activity.

He said it will no longer be possible to have easy access to foreign credits while acknowledging that both loans and the sales of petroleum products had made it possible for Mexico to finance the accelerated increase in imports needed for development and for meeting its international obligations.

The exporters' manual was presented by the director of the Confia bank, Ezequiel Padilla, who urged exporters to fight to make the Mexican economy more efficient for international trade.

The president of the Mexican Association of Importers and Exporters, Jorge Barbara Zetina, said that the task of promoting exports includes taking measures such as the acquisition of equipment, achieving adequate production, and acquiring technology to be able to participate in international markets with competitive products.

BRIEFS

RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH SEYCHELLES -- Mexico today established diplomatic relations with the Republic of Seychelles, which is formed by a group of islands on the Indian Ocean north of Madagascar, the Foreign Secretariat has announced. In a brief communique, the Mexican Foreign Secretariat indicated that prompted by a desire to contribute to the development of cooperation and understanding between the peoples of their respective countries, the Government of the United Mexican States and the Republic of Seychelles have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0030 GMT 2 Jun 86 FL]

NEW ENVOY TO ITALY -- Rome, 27 May (EFE) -- Octavio Rivero Serrano, new Mexican ambassador to Italy, presented his credentials today to Italian President Fracesco Cossiga. [Excerpt] [Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 28 May 86 p 12 PA]

FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENTS -- During the first quarter of this year, Mexico paid $2,272 billion in foreign debt service. The Finance and Public Credit Secretariat has reported to the Congress that this payment is made up of $1.453 billion paid in interest and $819 million in amortization of the principal. [Summary] [Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 May 86 PA]

DELVALLE ON PROGRESS OF ECONOMIC MEASURES

PA031533 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0001 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] During an impromptu news conference held after the installation of the tripartite commission for the study of alternatives for the Panama Canal, President Eric Delvalle assessed the work done in the first few months of this year.

[Begin recording] [Delvalle] I think that everything has been very positive. We have been making progress with several economic measures. These measures were needed to pull the economy out of its stagnation. We are making progress and will continue to implement all the measures the country needs whether they are popular or not.

[Unidentified reporter] Will you make any changes in your cabinet?

[Delvalle] Not for the time being. [end recording]

Referring to remarks made by Msgr McGrath at the eucharistic event, he said:

[Begin recording] I think that they were statements that contribute to peace and welfare. He said that no one holds the truth. Let's hope that all Panamanians find in these words a good reason to become united in the search for a better future for those Panamanians who do not have honest and good jobs. We also wish for prosperity in every home. [end recording]

CRITICA NEWSMAN FINED; DIRECTOR REPRIMANDED

PA041619 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Jun 86 p 18a

[Article by Lisette Carrasco]

[Text] Yesterday Panamanian Government and Justice Minister Rodolfo Chiari de Leon levied a $2,500-fine on newspaper CRITICA's Chief Editor Carlos J. Nunez and reprimanded that newspaper's [acting] director, Jose Gonzalez. Resolution No 101, issued by the Government and Justice Ministry against Carlos J. Nunez, stated that despite the fact that he was notified in accordance with the law, this citizen did not appear before the ministry's Media Directorate to present proof regarding the veracity of an article which was published under his responsibility. The article was titled: "Fraudulently, He Used the Name of a Judge; Luis Vallarino Not Allowed To Leave the Country." Therefore, the Media directorate decided to sanction him with a $2,500-fine.

Also, Government and Justice Minister Chiari de Leon sent a letter to the CRITICA acting director Jose A. Gonzalez. Chiari stated that despite his appeal for calmness, reflection, and mutual respect among citizens, "unfortunately" the 31 May edition of that newspaper printed an item in the "Scoops, Politicians, Protests, Analysis, Etc" column against a well known opposition figure, "falling into dangerous and unchecked libertinism." The minister asked the CRITICA director to "omit news, caricatures, or items offensive to the dignity of people and to therefore engage in constructive journalism and move away from sowing rancor."

He warned that "we are not going to tolerate abuses by people who shield themselves, claiming that they are exercising their freedom of expression in order to engage in campaigns to discredit individuals and institutions, thus falling into dangerous and unchecked libertinism."

The minister reiterated that "since taking office, we have made constant appeals for calmness and reflection based on good faith and regardless of any political, ideological, or personal banners or stances." "We are firmly determined to properly clean up [adecentar] and regulate our country's news media so that there will be serious and responsible journalism. This journalism must not only comply with the written law, but it must also comply with deep ethical principles so as to avoid deforming the free exercise of journalism and striving to enhance that noble profession," the government and justice minister added.

BRIEFS

NEW BOLIVIAN, TURKISH ENVOYS -- New Bolivian Ambassador Samuel Gallardo Lozada and Turkish envoy Ahmet Asim Akyamac presented their credentials this week to President Eric Arturo Delvalle, in ceremonies held at the Presidential Palace. [Text] [Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 23 May 86 p 1 PA]

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS -- After serving as Nicaraguan ambassador to Panama for 26 months, Guillermo Suarez Rivas visited the presidential palace to say good-bye to Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle. [Summary] [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 24 May 86 p 6 A PA]

SOVIET SCHOLAR VISITS -- Viktor Vol'skiy, director of the Latin America Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, paid a courtesy call to Panama University Rector Ceferino Sanchez. Other university officials were present at the meeting. During his stay in Panama Vol'skiy also gave television and radio interviews and various lectures in his field and on the development of nuclear energy. [Summary] [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 24 May 86 p 7 B PA]

NEW MAGAZINE -- A new magazine called 30 DIAS has begun to circulate. The magazine's president is Juan Velasquez, and the editor is Luis Delgado. [Summary] [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 86 PA]

COSTA RICA

ARIAS ON CONTADORA MEETING; MADRIGAL TO ATTEND

PA041400 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The Costa Rican delegation that will attend the meeting of the Contadora and Support Groups on 6 June will be led by Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal. The delegation also includes Alvaro Antillon, director general of the Foreign Ministry, and Patricia Duran, who has been dealing with everything involving the regional peace process. Foreign Ministry sources confirmed that Madrigal will leave for Panama City on Thursday afternoon.

Although the Contadora and Support Groups set 6 June as the date for signing the Central American peace and cooperation docuemnt, the Costa Rican Government thinks it will be impossible to achieve this. Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez told a group of U.S. congressmen with whom he met yesterday morning that so long as Nicaragua does not move toward a real democratization, peace will not be possible in the region.

The president also said that it is very unlikely that the peace document will be signed on Friday, because the chapter on security is still pending negotiation. In view of the difficulties that have emerged in the negotiation of the peace document, President Arias believes it would be advisable to postpone the signing of the document for 2 months. Nevertheless, he said that the Costa Rican delegation is not taking this proposal to the Contadora Group meeting, although he added that this possibility should be discussed in order to conclude the still pending negotiations. If it is not signed on 6 June, I think we should think about a couple more months so that we can reach agreement, because it is not easy to gather all the foreign ministers who need to attend the meetings, Arias said.

The Costa Rican position at the Contadora Group meeting, which will be attended by Support Group and Central American foreign ministers, will be to insist on the verification and control mechanisms in the peace document. The government believes that the necessary instruments must be established to verify the progress of the democratization process. Therefore, a calendar or timetable must be established on this. The Costa Rican Government believes in and will insist that progress in the area of democratization is essential to achieve peace.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE OUTLINES CONDITIONS FOR REBEL TALKS

PA050407 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0324 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Jun (DPA) -- The Salvadoran Government today warned the rebels that it will not permit the arrival in San Salvador of any opposition commission prior to the date which is slated for the third dialogue meeting, to be held at the end of July or during August.

DPA was told this by Jose Roberto Viera, deputy minister for culture and communication and official spokesman for President Jose Napoleon Duarte, reacting to the FMLN-FDR's demand to come to San Salvador (?prior) to the third meeting with the purpose of sounding out the opinion of other Salvadoran sectors.

Viera said: "The president feels this would be only a political and propaganda show that the guerrillas want to mount. The Salvadoran Government will not lend itself to this."

On Tuesday, 3 June, the FDR-FMLN released a four-point communique accepting Duarte's call for a third meeting. It said, however, that a rebel delegation would first come and talk to various sectors. It also said it would negotiate with the intermediary on this. The government said tonight that the FMLN-FDR delegation will come on the day to be established in agreement with the intermediary and that place, time, entry, exit, security, and other mechanisms will be established through coordination with the intermediary, Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas.

Viera said in addition that the Salvadoran Government seeks serious talks that will produce positive results in the search for peace. The government does not want to repeat the 30 November 1984 experience of Ayagualo where, according to the Duarte regime, the rebels took the opportunity to "deliver a political harangue."

The official spokesman said that the government is satisfied with the announced participation of Joaquin Villalobos, delegate of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), regarded as the most radical group and which was opposed to the dialogue.

Viera also said that this convocation of a third dialogue meeting has not been announced officially to the Salvadoran church. Viera added that a meeting between President Duarte and Archbishop Rivera y Damas is being prepared and will be held in a few days.

STAND ON CONTADORA, REBEL DIALOGUE NOTED

PA042145 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0130 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Report by Raul Beltran]

[Text] This is a last-minute report. The Salvadoran Government does not back the stance the Nicaraguan regime took during the Contadora meeting in Panama City last week. In view of what the Salvadoran Government feels is an intransigent stance by the Nicaraguan Government, the former has decided not to sign the Cantadora Document so long as the Sandinist government does not acknowledge and accept the proposal presented by the other Central American countries -- supported by El Salvador -- to clearly establish in the document a limitation on the possession of weapons and particularly to submit to verification of the presence of foreign advisers and certain types of heavy weapons regarded as offensive. The proposal did include verification of the number of soldiers and other military matters.

We repeat: The Salvadoran Government's position originated with high-level official sources tonight. In addition, other diplomatic sources in San Salvador have said that the Guatemalan, Honduran, and Costa Rican Governments will assume a similar position as the result of the tour that President Ronald Reagan's special envoy, Philip Habib, is making through Central America. Habib met with President Duarte and the Armed Forces High Command yesterday. The result of the meeting has not been disclosed to local or international media.

It has also been reported that the FDR-FMLN has accepted the proposal made by Duarte on Sunday for a third round of talks to be held anywhere in the country at the end of July or during August.

The FMLN and FDR guerrillas have accepted Duarte's proposal, included in his speech before the National Congress on 1 June on the occasion of his second anniversary in office. The extensive document issued by the leftist guerrillas and their political arm, the FDR, also says it is impossible to believe that Duarte's proposal is completely serious. The guerrillas argue that about 2 months ago Duarte said if the criminals held responsible for some crimes tried to enter the country -- these were his words -- they would be detained and imprisoned.

FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo said in the past few hours that this radical and sudden change by Duarte is upsetting, and that for this reason his proposal has not been regarded as sufficiently serious. He said, however, that the rebel leaders will come to El Salvador for the third round of talks. On behalf of the FMLN, the leftists will send Commanders Leonel Gonzalez of the People's Liberation Forces and Joaquin Villalobos of the People's Revolutionary Army. The two are top FMLN leaders. On behalf of the political sector, the FDR will send Ungo and Vice President Ruben Zamora.

It is not known if the government will accept part of the counter-proposal, which suggests that the leftists plan to arrive at the summit meeting in San Salvador several days in advance to meet with the country's popular, labor, and peasant sectors and learn the true position of El Salvador's majority sectors to establish a national peace consensus. So far the leftist political sectors have said that they propose San Salvador for a dialogue in front of the people so that everyone is informed about the topics to be discussed.

This morning the National Union of Peasant Workers, which also opposes the stance of the National Union of Salvadoran Workers, expressed its full and unconditional support for Duarte's proposal for a third round of talks or negotiations with the leftist guerrillas. Finally, the FMLN and the FDR hope that Duarte makes good on his word to meet with them in the country, particular in San Salvador.

More on Contadora Views

PA042010 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1920 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Madrid, 4 June (EFE) -- President Jose Napoleon Duarte has said that the Contadora document "must become a Latin American institution or a political solution that allows the choice between peace and war and also defends the principles of democracy."

In an interview published today in the Spanish weekly TIEMPO, Duarte acknowledged that even more important than signing the document is complying with the 21 points contained in that document." [quotation marks as received]

The Salvadoran president said: "It is still not certain that Nicaragua will sign the document, which is a compromise of peace that involves accepting the proposed mechanisms of verification and that measures its [Nicaragua's] conduct the same way it measures its neighboring countries'." He added that "to sign the document without these prerequisites constitutes giving the Sandinists a blank check to continue doing as they please, inside the outside their country."

Regarding Nicaragua, Duarte stated that "the Managua government is following a strategy whereby they constantly announce that they are going to be invaded, while they continue exporting revolution."

He stated that he did not concur with the U.S. view that "Nicaragua will be a second Cuba, because Nicaragua is located on the continent and Cuba is not. However, Nicaragua supports the guerrillas in neighboring countries such as El Salvador, giving them havens, training camps, and weapons."

Duarte stressed: "My country's image abroad has often been deliberately misrepresented. However, I was elected four times in recent years during elections where 90 percent of the people voted, in the midst of a war declared by the guerrillas in which several leaders were kidnapped. That did not keep the people from expressing themselves through their ballots."

The Salvadoran president maintained that "we have made daring changes which have not pleased the oligarchy at all." He added that "although the traditional political power, which is heavily concentrated, has not been replaced, as it continues to have the largest concentration of wealth, it has a lot of political backing."

BLANDON RULES OUT SABOTAGE IN DC-6 CRASH

PA032146 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 June 86

[Joel Burgos report]

[Text] General Adolfo Onecifero Blandon, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, said today during a press conference that he would grant the FMLN permission to send 24 guerrillas out of the country for medical treatment if the FMLN turns over Colonel Omar Napoleon Avalos, who was kidnapped in October 1984. Moreover, Gen Blandon added that the DC-6 crash in which 37 Salvadoran Armed Forces members died was an act of sabotage. [as heard]

[Begin Blandon recording] The DC-6 [words indistinct], the motors failed to develop enough power. The crew members [words indistinct] emergency procedure. Apparently, the emergency procedure that had to be followed did not function. This was possibly caused by some human error. As the aviation rule states, the most critical moment of an aircraft is during take-off, so we must add the weather conditions at that time. This is a very windy season. The (?commissions) totally ruled out sabotage in the DC-6 crash. That is the final conclusion that was arrived at, and I am now reporting it you. [end recording]

Regarding the talks proposed by President Jose Napoleon Duarte [with the FMLN], Gen Blandon said that he continues supporting the government of President Duarte. However, he asked that the Constitution be respected.

VENCEREMOS COMMENTS ON DUARTE 1 JUNE SPEECH

PA031609 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] We are going to refer in an overall and general manner to the state of the nation address by Napoleon Duarte to the Legislative Assembly. We are also going to comment on Duarte's reply to our repeated proposals to hold a third dialogue meeting inside the country. Our fronts will soon issue an official position on the government's reply.

Using rhetoric and juggling figures, Napoleon Duarte tried in his speech to have it clearly understood that his administration has been positive in all aspects: economic, military, foreign policy, human rights, justice, and so forth. However, Duarte's speech is one thing, and the harsh reality that the Salvadoran people live daily is another. That reality is so evident that one does not need to present many arguments to show the demagoguery in Duarte's report. Therefore, we will make general comments about it.

In the economic aspect, Napoleon Duarte spoke about the growth of the economy beginning in 1984. He spoke about an economic improvement, but the reality is that there is no such economic reactivation. The alleged economic growth about which Napleon Duarte spoke is artificial and is based on millions in U.S. aid. The other side of this artificial growth which Duarte did not mention is the real growth of the country's foreign debt. The increase in the foreign debt means poverty and misery for the popular sectors. This situation is worsened by the consequent measures of the IMF, measures that in our country are called the Duartist economic package swindle.

After 2 years of Duartist administration, the result is an increase in the cost of living and increased poverty without any economic reactivation. One must view the distressing picture of the health and education situation in our country to pass judgment on the economic policies of Christian Democracy. Schools without desks, hundreds of schools and health centers closed, a shortage of medicines, etc. -- this is the health and education situation that Duartism has created in the country. It must be pointed out in this regard that Duarte has admitted that his government gives priority to private enterprise, in other words, to the rich. All of the government's efforts, including the package swindle measures, are directed at saving the exploitation system, at paying for the economy of the wealthy's enterprises. If there are any crumbs left, then the government will see if something might be distributed to the workers. That is the real basis of the economic policy of the Duartist regime: to save the exploitation system on the basis of austerity. But even in this Duarte has failed. Due to political reasons, even the wealthy rejected the Duartist economic policy.

As for the international situation, one need only remember the recent, unfortunate South American tour by Duarte. One need only recall the disagreements with Peruvian President Alan Garcia, the huge demonstrations against him in Uruguay, Brazil, and the other countries he visited, and the dramatic humiliations by Brazilian and Argentine legislators. Months earlier Duarte had passed almost unnoticed in his visit to France, and he was received practically in the kitchen in Spain. The only place Duarte is apparently well received sometimes is in the office of warmonger Ronald Reagan. Duarte appears ridiculous when he tries to stand beside such presidents as Raul Alfonsin, [Julio Maria] Sanguinetti, and Alan Garcia. Those presidents maintain a struggle to dignify the relations between the United States and Latin America, while Duarte is the main U.S. puppet in Latin America.

In the past the OAS was the United States and 20 or more puppets. Today the United States has been left alone with two puppets: [Honduran President] Azcona and Duarte. Of the two, Duarte is the worst puppet. This is how Napoleon Duarte is seen internationally, and this is how our people view him.

The greatest cynicism in Duarte's report is found in the parts in which he refers to human rights and the administration of justice. Napoleon Duarte spoke about an improvement in respect for human rights at the same time that the repressive forces have kidnapped several members of the Human Rights Commission and the committees of mothers of political prisoners and missing people. Duarte spoke of an improvement of human rights at a time when thousands of peasants are brutally displaced by the puppet Armed Forces and at a time when dozens of trade union leaders have been imprisoned and tortured. Duarte spoke of an improvement of human rights at a time when there are more than 900 Salvadorans imprisoned without any proof, while the assassin of Msgr Romero is a deputy and was even president of the so-called Legislative Assembly. Very few of Duarte's friends would stand up for Duarte in the human rights area. That is why it is surprising that the San Salvador bishop is the one who saves Duarte, saying that there is an improvement in the human rights area, when in fact government actions have caused the greatest bloodshed in our history.

Regarding the administration of justice, Duarte hypocritically laments that there is no good administration of justice. He laments that the military kidnappers have not been taken to trial, that Msgr Romero's assassin has not been prosecuted, and that the assassins of 60,000 Salvadorans have not been tried. Then why is he president? The truth is that when Duarte took office he signed a blank check on which the Armed Forces wrote in the figure 60,000, with the objective of halting the revolutionary movement. The assassination of Msgr Romero was a fundamental necessity included in the U.S. plans for El Salvador. Those plans are implemented by Napoleon Duarte. Therefore, when D'Aubuisson and his group assassinated Msgr Romero the Duartists gave a sigh of relief. The best illustration of the situation of the administration of justice under the Duartist regime is the fact that while there are more than 900 Salvadorans imprisoned without any proof, Roberto D'Aubuisson, the assassin of Msgr Romero, is free.

In the military aspect, Duarte said that the Armed Forces were able to isolate the FMLN from the Salvadoran people. In this regard, we ask Duarte just one question: If the Armed Forces have isolated us, why has the war been extended from border to border in all 14 departments? We ask Duarte: If we are isolated from the people, why does he accuse all sectors of being linked to the FMLN?

Let us now talk about the Duartist government's reply to the FMLN-FDR's proposals to hold the third dialogue meeting inside the country. We repeat that the official position of our fronts will be issued in due time. However, it is appropriate that we comment on the regime's reasons for finally replying positively to our dialogue proposals. We must first state that Duarte follows the Reagan administration's guidelines. Therefore, Duarte acts on the dialogue issue in accordance with the political needs of the U.S. Government. That is why we have seen so much vacillation and incoherence by Duarte regarding the dialogue.

Let us recall that after the La Palma and Ayagualo meetings Duarte froze the dialogue process. Duarte said that the third meeting should be held abroad. Then he said that there was no room for a dialogue. Then he set an 8-month period for holding it later he launched the proposal of a simultaneous dialogue involving the Nicaraguan mercenaries. Duarte now says that he is willing to hold a meeting within 2 months. Due to so much vacillation and incoherence, Duarte has lost credibility.

Even though each of Duarte's offers for dialogue corresponds to U.S. political maneuvers, our fronts have acted positively, and we have struggled alongside the people for a political solution. Duarte has responded with either evasions or threats of jailing the FMLN-FDR delegations. This shows the lack of real political desire on the part of the government to hold a sincere dialouge.

We believe that the U.S. Administration's reasons for accepting the continuation of the dialogue are basically the following: the deep internal and international deterioration of the regime; and, in the face of their constant defeats, the generalized feeling among the Army's officers that they will not win the war with the FMLN and that negotiation is better than defeat. Another reason is the Duarte government's inability to sign the Contadora Document because it calls for the departure of the North Americans and reductions in the U.S. aid, which would mean the collapse of the Army and the consequent fall of the regime. There is also the Reagan administration's interest in exerting heavy pressure on the Nicaraguan Government so that it will hold a dialogue with the Somozist mercenaries.

However, our fronts have a real desire to find a political solution to the conflict through dialogue and negotiation. Our people know what our position is. We do not recognize the legitimacy of the Duartist government, just as we do not recognize the Constitution, and we are certainly never going to lay down weapons, either before a political solution or as a result of a political solution. We will maintain military power forever. We will go to the dialogue table to debate with the government, which we recognize as the other party to the conflict.

REBELS: DUARTE ADMINISTRATION 'DISASTER'

PA030215 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] The following is a program dedicated to informing the Salvadoran workers about the disaster that the 2 years of the Duarte administration have meant for the Yankees. The Duarte government has been characterized by surrender, lies, repression, corruption, and a hungry people. This is a regime on the road to defeat.

An ambitious and megalomaniacal man assumed the Salvadoran Presidency on 1 June 1984. He is convinced that his destiny is to play a privileged role as an arm of U.S. imperialism in Central America.

Jose Napoleon Duarte assumed the Presidency promising economic reactivation, pacification, democracy, a social pact, and a political resolution of the war. The first few months of his administration were enough for Duartism to show what the true plans for El Salvador were.

In 1985 the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] program entered into its first crisis. The people could see clearly that Duarte's policy responds to the foreign policy of the U.S. Government.

Napoleon Duarte is nothing but a local spokesman for the U.S. White House. The actions of the government quickly began to affect the people negatively. The majority of the workers as well as the small and medium-sized enterprise sectors have had to bear the burden of the crisis, which has been aggravated by this government at the service of the big imperialist banks and that acts behind the back of national interests.

Radio Farabundo Marti presents in four chapters a view of the political and military disaster that the 2 years of the Duartist government have represented:

Chapter One is entitled: Two Years of Duartism Have not Produced the Death by Starvation of the Salvadoran People.

The 2 years of the Duarte government have served only to aggravate the misery of the Salvadoran people. Thanks to Duartism, every Salvadoran baby at the moment of his birth owes more than 2,000 colones to the big imperialist banks and enterprises.

In El Salvador, thanks to Duartism, today there are more hungry people than ever. The standard of living of Salvadoran people has been reduced to the level of 1960, that is, the standard of living of the Salvadorans has been pushed back 25 years. Staple price increases make the miserable salaries of the workers practically useless. This is a situation that the ridiculous salary increases of Duartism cannot resolve.

The standard of living of the Salvadorans is becoming increasingly worse. Economic and academic institutions agree that unemployment and underemployment affect 60 of every 100 Salvadorans of working age. This means that there are more than 1 million Salvadorans with their families, who are living in misery for lack of a job.

Duarte is incapable of proposing specific measures to resolve the unemployment problem. His economic measures only serve to further aggravate the levels of poverty of the people. Evidence of this is the current economic measure known as the Duartist lousy package.

Duartism's war economy has declared war on the workers, but the workers have increased their recovery activities. The number of strikes, lockouts, and mobilizations and marches being carried out is growing. The Salvadoran people are struggling to secure better salaries, to defend their organizations, and to achieve a political solution to the war.

The Duarte administration had not been in power 2 years when the PDC government had already run out of a political and economic project. Duarte had been unable to find social backing for his counterinsurgency program. The Social Pact masses that supported him because of his cheap electoral promises have now turned against him. As a result of this, the movement of the masses has left the counterinsurgency program without initiative and a bargain has been made by the workers and the middle class -- professional, intellectuals, and small-and medium-size businessmen.

At the expense of the people, by means of the most shameless corruption and all sort of illegal businesses, and with the shield of Yankee power, the PDC officials have become the new rich who with their wealth represent an insult to the poor, to the shoeless, to the illiterate, to those who have nothing to feed their children.

And right next to the PDC people there is the deadly caste of the high-ranking military commanders who engage in contraband, drug-trafficking, the sale of children, and prostitution as a source for their scandalous wealth.

The people have rejected the economic plan of Duartism.

The Yankee financing of the war and economic reactivation has totalled more than $2 billion. The U.S. Government has become the only real base holding the Christian Democratic economy and regime together. The misnamed economic reactivation policy has only served to outrageously decrease agricultural production. Cotton growers say that the cultivated area dropped by 60 percent in comparison to 15 years ago. As a result, in 1985 alone, 10 cotton processing plants closed down due to a lack of raw materials, thus worsening the unemployment problem.

The problem involving coffee is also critical: 2.3 million fewer quintals of coffee are being produced today than in 1979.

The agrarian reform does not exist either. The living conditions of the misnamed beneficiaries continue to be poor; 90 percent of the cooperatives cannot pay off their large agrarian debts. All technical aid and credits have benefited large landowners and oligarchs, while cooperative members and small- and medium-size farmers are broke.

To please the oligarchs, Duarte definitely suspended the agrarian reform. War expenses have reached 50 percent of the national budget in the Duarte regime. Meanwhile, the education budget is being trimmed down year after year. For each Christian Democratic business that prospers and makes them rich. Three other businesses go bankrupt.

This is the dark economic picture imposed by Duartism in our homeland; 2 years of Duartism only worsened the poverty of the Salvadoran people. The alternative is an organized struggle against the evil economic swindle package; the alternative is a combative struggle until we topple the Duartist government.

The Salvadoran people are increasingly realizing that the only path to overcome the crisis is that of structural changes. As a result, the Christian Democratic project is being led to the critical point of its final defeat by the continuous political struggle of the masses and the FMLN military offensives. The government has responded by increasing repression.

We now present the next chapter, entitled: Puppet Duarte on the path of the peace of the cemeteries and terror.

The 2 years of Duarte government have been 2 years of terrorism and repression against the people. The implementation of an intense diplomatic effort, the million-dollar propaganda campaign at national and international levels, and the governmental human rights commission efforts to cover up Army and death squad crimes cannot conceal the criminal and terrorist policy of the regime headed by Napolean Duarte.

International organizations continue to condemn the Duarte government for crimes committed against the people. The United Nations and the OAS continue to point an accusing finger at the criminal Napoleon Duarte regime. Duarte's pseudodemocratic mask is smeared with blood and ignominy as a result of crimes committed against the people.

The 2 years of the Duarte administration have been 2 years of violations of the workers' human rights. There have been massive dismissals, arrests, missing people, murdered workers. This has been Duarte's answer to the people's demands. On 30 May 1985, the Duarte government dismissed en masse ANDA [National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers] employees affiliated with (Ceta).

In May 1985 the Duarte government had helicopters disembark [troops] at the Social Security Hospital, an action without precedent that endangered the lives and security of employees and patients of the attacked hospital.

In 1985 two ANDA workers union members were attacked and the Guatemala brothers [not further identified], (?SITRADIS), and ANTEL [National Administration for Telecommunications] leaders were detained.

In 1985 the Duarte government militarily encircled the Sarti shop workers who had declared a strike. In 1986 the Duarte regime executed, among others, these criminal actions against the workers: kidnapping of four drivers' union members; kidnapping of the secretary general of the association of field workers; kidnapping of four CENTA [National Center for Technology] workers; kidnapping of two ANC [not further identified] members; murder of Aristidis Mendez, secretary general of Anetes [National Association of Telecommunications Employees of El Salvador] and kidnapping of a peasant member of the UNTS [National Unity of Salvadoran Workers].

The 2 years of the Duarte government have been years of bombings, machinegunnings, criminal operations, the destruction of homes and crops, the murder and kidnapping of civilians in the conflict zones. This leveled-land policy has caused, in addition to the deaths of hundreds of people, the forced displacement of thousands of peasants, who have been compelled to live crowded into refugee camps and halls in cities in subhuman conditions. In the framework of this terrorist policy against civilians in the zones under our control, Duarte's army landed airborne troops on Arcatao in April 1986, murdering six people and spreading terror among the rest of the population. In addition, and in the framework of this scorched-earth policy in the conflict zones, the Duarte regime has committed horrendous crimes, such as dropping two people from a helicopter in flight -- one of them a 14-year-old child -- and killing an old lady by running her over with a helicopter in the Guazapa Hill area.

Duarte's 2 years have been years of mockery and grief for the people's just aspirations for justice. Duarte and false justice have gone hand in hand, concealing and casting into oblivion the clarification of crimes, as he pledged to do during his electoral campaign. Murders like those of Msgr Romero, the FDR leaders, the four U.S. nuns, and the Las Hojas massacre have either been consciously forgotten or buried through scapegoats, thus concealing the true culprits. Lately and due to popular pressure, the regime has had to admit publicly its responsibility for the horrible crimes committed by the civilian defense organization related to the death well in Los Mangos de Armenia canton. Duarte has presented this situation as proof of his government's willingness to do justice, thus arrogantly forgetting the clarification of more than 60,000 cases of people murdered and made to disappear by the puppet army and the death squads.

In addition, the legal mechanisms created by the regime to generalize repression against the people have made captures easier and later facilitated the detention of hundreds of Salvadorans in the regime's prisons. At present, an average of six political prisoners arrive at the prisons daily. These 2 years of the Duarte government have been years of violation of the Geneva Convention and international war treaties. The kidnapping and subsequent disappearance of militants and combatants has been a daily practice of this government.

In principle, respect for prisoners of war is systematically ignored by the Duarte government. Our Companeros Commander Yaneth Samour, Maximina Reyes, and other FMLN militants and combatants kidnapped by the regime have been made to disappear. Nothing has been heard of their fate so far. Others, like Companero Doroteo Gomez Arias, have been murdered in Duarte's prisons.

These 2 years of the Duarte government have been 2 years of repression against anyone who opposes the Duarte regime's antipopular policy that violates human rights. Last month, the Duarte government stepped up repression against the university communities through a campaign of kidnappings, threats, and murders of people, and machinegunning of university facilities.

Duarte's state terrorism has not even spared humanitarian institutions that struggle for respect for human rights. Such are the cases of the kidnappings of the secretary of the committee for the Salvadoran displaced and Maria Teresa Tula, member of the Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero Committee of Mothers and Relatives of Political Prisoners, Missing, and Murdered People. During the past week, the Salvadoran people witnessed the kidnapping of all the members of the nongovernmental human rights commission, thus escalating open repression against humanitarian institutions to destroy them.

With this new terrorist action, Duarte closes his second year of surrender-oriented government, only kept in place by imperialism. His false democratic mask has been stained with the blood of thousands of Salvadoran patriots. Duarte's terrorism, however, has not succeeded and will not succeed in bending our people. The struggle for better living conditions and a new society moves forward, despite repression. Our people prepare and learn daily in this struggle, and they know that, on this difficult path, we must confront repression, which is defeated through unity, organization, and struggle. The expulsion of the Yankee invader from our homeland is a victory for the people, as it is a victory for peace. The U.S. Government, however, is internationally bogged down and an anti-imperialist current favorable to a political solution and social changes exists in Latin America.

Chapter Three: Duarte Wants To Give the Country to the Yankees

These 2 years of Christian Democratic administration are not marked by the Duarte policy, surrender of our sovereignty to the Yankees, and sabotage of the dialogue alone. During the 2 first years of his term, Duarte completely folded before the Reagan administration's warmongering thought and will. There are no traces of independence or national dignity in Duarte's government. Regarding dialogue, Duarte had the opportunity to initiate a realistic, sincere policy, but he mocked or thwarted the various initiatives that the FDR and the FMLN presented several times.

In fact, Duarte went to La Palma in the hope of manipulating the dialogue process for his personal propaganda, particularly regarding international opinion. As of the second dialogue meeting held in Ayagualo, however, the Christian Democrat regime clearly indicated it had no intention of continuing the dialogue process. Since the Ayagualo meeting, Duarte has rather made efforts to sabotage all possibilities of a serious dialogue.

During these 2 years of Christian Democrat administration, manifold pressures and support for resuming the dialogue have occurred in a broad variety of sectors. Three forums for dialogue and peace were held on U.S. television. An interparty meeting was held in Peru. Statements, pronouncements, and pressures constantly rained on Duarte, demanding a negotiated solution for the conflict. Duarte closed his eyes and ears to this clamor. The only thing he did not close during this period was his mouth. He wore out the Christian Democrat's rhetoric about dialogue. Imperialism can be seen behind Duarte's resistance to a negotiated solution. Duarte, a leader in name only, only demonstrated blind obedience to the Yankee policy as a pawn of the U.S. Administration's regional strategy. In this way, Duarte and his party were the meek instruments of a power whose intervention impedes a national solution. With his support for the so-called simultaneous dialogue, Duarte's subservience has been unmasked. On 14 March, Duarte offered to hold a dialogue in exchange for talks between the Nicaraguan Government and the packs of former Somozists that operate from Honduras and Costa Rica. Duarte's offer openly linked him to the U.S. aggression against the Nicaraguan people.

In the 2 years of the Duarte regime, the national sovereignty became a principle to be recovered, because Duarte totally committed the country. Imperialism stepped up its economic, political, military, and cultural dominance thanks to the role of this petty politician. The evolution of Duarte's political stance has been designed after the Ronald Reagan policy in the region. Duarte's language and style are a cheap copy of the warmongering U.S. leader.

In 2 years of Christian Democratic administration, the Salvadoran Government became a mere manager of the U.S. interests. The White House, the Pentagon, the Yankee banks, the Yankee transnationals, and the Yankee subculture found in Duarte another friend, ally and serf. The U.S. Government's interference in our domestic affairs is serious for the entire nation. In the recovery of our independence and self-determination, El Salvador cannot attain peace and much less initiate the solution of the great national problems. The expulsion of the Yankee and his puppet Duarte is the first great national task -- a matter of principle we all must settle.

Duarte's government has been left without an economic or political program. Its military plans have failed. Its troops are physically and morally worn down. They are moving toward defeat.

Chapter Four: 730 Days of Defeat and Demoralization of the Puppet Armed Forces.

The 2 years of Duarte government have meant 730 days of defeat and demoralization for troops and the puppet high command. The unstoppable advance the people's struggle has thwarted every plan and tactic used by Napoleon Duarte and the U.S. Embassy. There have been thousands of casualties, including dead, wounded, and maimed. Dozens of thwarted operations, airplanes downed, dozens of military vehicles destroyed, million-dollar losses in the war economy, deep political deterioration, general demoralization among the troops, have been the results that Duartism has reaped since 1 June 1984.

The 2 years of Duarte government, have only served to prove militarily the total failure of the U.S. tactics, and of the advisers sent by Ronald Reagan to the murderous Napoleon Duarte to try to curb the FMLN's victorious advance. However, contrary to the wishes of the U.S. Embassy, Duarte, the puppet has not been able to prevent the guerrillas' tactics from developing successfully, nor to prevent the revolutionary struggle from gaining ground with the people.

Under the Duarte administration the puppet armed forces have been dealt more strategic blows by our guerrilla units. In June 1984, the same month when Duarte assumed power, our forces annihilated one of the dictatorship's battalions and occupied the installations of the Cerro Grande Dam hydroelectric complex for several hours. This strategic blow led to a personal visit to the location of the military disaster by criminal Yankee General Paul Gor, who was then head of the Yankee troops at the Southern Command in Panama.

In November 1984 Duarte received another bitter report of a new strategic defeat. In Suchitoto our units defeated the new tactic of using airborne troops. We downed three helicopters, and damaged four more. Never before had the puppet army suffered such great losses during the Duarte administration.

On 23 October 1984, we downed the helicopter carrying Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, the murderer of El Mozote. He was killed together with the commanders of the ongoing "Torola-4" operation in Morazan. Several other henchmen of the strategic command were killed by our guerrilla's fire.

Duarte's troops, however, cannot even safeguard his main hideout. In June 1985 our Mardoceo Cruz commando units executed four U.S. advisers, in the so-called Zona Rosa in San Salvador. The event was a slap in the face of Duarte the puppet, who had to face this blow in the very center of the imperialist interventionists.

However, that was not the worst news that Napoleon Duarte has received in his 730 days of being a tourist and practicing repression. In September 1985, our Pedro Pablo Castillo commandos captured Ines Guadalupe Duarte, his daughter who was working in his counterinsurgency plan. This action carried out in the very heart of his rearguard, was the greatest political defeat ever inflicted on Duarte and his regime. To make matters worse, it was a great political and military victory for us, because we obtained the release of 24 political prisoners.

On 10 October 1985 Duarte suffered a double defeat. The FMLN celebrated its fifth anniversary of guerrilla victories annihilating Duarte's strategic position in the CEMPA [Armed Forces Military Training Center] in the Department of La Union. The CEMPA military disaster is still a blemish on Duarte's [words indistinct].

Duarte's administration has not been able to satisfy the U.S. Embassy's demands. Contrary to their plans, our units have achieved even more strategic and tactical development during the 2 years of Duartist administration, and we have increased our presence in the enemy's rearguard and surrounding areas. On March 1985, our units destroyed the strategic military communications center at El Picacho, San Salvador Volcano. Our forces annihilated that important Duartist base and vastly demoralized its troops.

The Duartist war economy has been worn out as a result of the people's legitimate sabotage, which has inflicted millions worth of losses. All the economic sectors, the basis of our national economy, such as energy, coffee, cotton, sugar cane, commerce, and industry, have admitted their deterioration under Duarte's administration.

Duarte's military, political, and diplomatic defeat, and the collapse of his economy, has increased the war to higher levels -- marked by a greater U.S. intervention, and increased confrontations between the dictatorship and the working masses -- plus there are higher levels of repression and poverty, and U.S. intervention in our homeland. The Salvadoran people and their vanguard, the FMLN, have reacted by increasing their combat readiness and organization.

In 1986 Duarte is suffering the greatest political crisis and military deadlock. His troops have sustained hundreds of casualties every month throughout our national territory. Various helicopters have been shot down by the people's rifles, inflicting considerable casualties on Duarte's forces, such as pilots, artillerymen, and elite troops.

In 1986 we have managed to defeat the Duartist strategic plans, such as "Operation Phoenix," the "United To Destroy Campaign," the "Carlos," "Herzon Calito," "Chavez Carreno" operations and others, which have put Duarte and his High Command in a ridiculous and demoralized situation. Their reaction has been to increase the brutal repression against the civilian population.

What can Duarte offer to our people following 2 years of famine, repression and death; following 2 years of economic, political, and military crisis? Only greater levels of repression and poverty; only the U.S. intervention in our homeland! However, our people are prepared to oust Napoleon Duarte and defeat the imperialist intervention, because: We live to struggle! We struggle to win!

GUATEMALA

HABIB, CEREZO DISCUSS CONTADORA, ESQUIPULAS

PA032257 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Philip Habib, the U.S. Government's roving ambassador for Central America, arrived today in Guatemala from El Salvador. He initially [words indistinct] Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita. Then the two went to the presidential mansion, where they met with President Vinicio Cerezo. Ambassador Habib made no statements on his trip to Central America, either before nor after the meeting. After the meeting with Cerezo, Habib left the presidential mansion with Foreign Minister Quinonez Amezquita, entering a bullet-proof car that drove away rapidly.

Foreign Minister Quinonez reported later that Habib and Cerezo discussed the Contadora Group efforts for regional peace.

[Begin Quinonez recording] This time around Mr Habib has come to learn about the Central American presidents' views on the future of Contadora and to reaffirm the position that they already outlined to us last time, namely, that if the Contadora Document sees a favorable completion the United States will stop helping all irregular forces. More than anything else they were interested in finding out the views of each of the countries who have followed the Contadora negotiations. He also wanted to hear our views on the results and scope of Esquipulas meeting. That is all that was discussed [end recording]

QUINONEZ NOT TO ATTEND CONTADORA MEETING

PA031943 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1658 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemala's foreign minister said today that he will not attend the 6 June meeting with the Contadora Group because he has not been asked to attend and, besides, such a meeting "has no purpose." Panamanian Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera said yesterday that the Central American foreign ministers, as well as those of Contadora (Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama) and the Support Group (Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay), have been asked to attend a meeting in Panama next Friday. The meeting coincides with the final deadline given by the Contadora Group to the Central Americans to finish drafting the regional peace treaty they have been working on for the last 3 years.

"We have not been asked to attend. The meeting is for the Contadora Group only. I just talked to the Salvadoran foreign minister and he has not been told anything either," Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez told ACAN-EFE at midmorning. "I have been informed that neither Honduras nor Costa Rica will go either," the Guatemalan foreign minister added. "We would go only to talk," he went on, insisting that "it is a meeting for Contadora only."

Asked about the suitability of a meeting of Central American foreign ministers in the next few days, Quinonez answered: "It would have no purpose. We would only go on a trip and talk." Contadora's talks have reached a standstill as no agreement has been reached among the Central American countries to close the military chapter in the regional peace document.

There are two conflicting proposals: One is defended by Nicaragua and the other is endorsed by the remaining Central American countries.

HONDURAS

PDCH LEADER WANTS CHANGES IN RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA031349 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 May 86

[Report by Marcio Moya]

[Text] Efrain Diaz Arrivillaga, Honduran Christian Democratic Party [PDCH] president and deputy of the National Congress, has said that Honduras should change the trend of its relationship with the United States. Arrivillaga said: We should be ready for or used to the idea that a war in Central America could break out at any time.

[Begin recording] [Mora] Can you give us a specific opinion on the results of the Azcona-Reagan meeting?

[Diaz] Well, my first impression is that Honduras reaffirmed its commitment to the general course of Reagan's policy in the region. We said that Honduras has cast its lot with that policy in Central America, so to speak. This means that, according to the text of the declaration [U.S.-Honduran communique signed during Azcona's visit to Washington], the United States is more interested in a relationship with Honduras from the security standpoint than from the economic, financial, and commercial cooperation standpoints, which are what Hondurans would wish for.

Similarly, it seems to us that the relationship of being an ally and partner of the United States has not been totally reaffirmed from the viewpoint of this country's interests. It seems to us that the relationship continues to be multilateral... [corrects himself] unilateral. In addition, some of the statements included in the communique give us the impression that an escalation of military activities could occur in Central America, in which Honduras might bear the worst past. Therefore, I think that in the relationship with the United States that was reaffirmed there, Honduras accepted the worst part. Honduras was the less important party. Thus, I think that it is necessary -- and I have been saying this for some time -- for Honduras to review its relationship with the United States to better promote this country's national interests.

[Moya] How do you interpret the clause of the joint communique that establishes that the United States will back Honduras in the event of a Nicaraguan attack?

[Diaz] Well, that means there is an agreement between the two countries in the event of what we mentioned a few moments ago, an escalation of hostilities in which Honduras is involved. I think Hondurans have to be aware of this. We have to realize that in view of the policy of the Azcona government, which is not basically different from that of Roberto Suazo Cordova, we will have to get used to living in a state of permanent conflict in Central America, because the prospects for peace are not as good as we would like them to be.

Let us hope that the Contadora agreement will be signed and implemented. However, if this does not occur, I think the possibilities of war in Central America cannot be ruled out. We have to learn to realize what such a possibility could mean for us. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA BLAMES U.S. FOR CONTADORA 'SABOTAGE'

PA031519 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] President Daniel Ortega last night held the United States responsible for sabotaging the Contadora negotiations by encouraging certain Central American countries to introduce the need for a given type of democracy in the Contadora negotiations. This was stated by President Ortega after meeting with a group of U.S. legislators who visited our country yesterday. Here is what the president said:

[Begin recording] We are prepared to participate in all meetings convened by the Contadora Group, and we have also been prepared to sign the Contadora Document. However, we have stressed that to do so it is necessary to resolve the pending issues, more specifically Chapter 3, on armament, security, and maneuvers, which is the chapter pending.

We have a concern, and we expressed it during this meeting with the congressmen. It is that the United States is the only obstacle to peace in Central America. The United States is encouraging certain Central American governments to propose, as a decisive issue, the definition and acceptance or nonacceptance of a given type of democracy. The point was raised in Esquipulas, and certain Central American heads of state are picking it up. There seems to be some interest in sabotaging Contadora's negotiation efforts by discussing this topic of democracy now, by engaging in this somewhat philosophical and irrelevant discussion.

This occurs at a time when progress has already been made on the Contadora proposal, 80 percent of which has already been accepted. Concepts like political pluralism and economic aspects have already been accepted, and what is pending discussion are military matters. Now that Nicaragua has submitted concrete proposals with regard to miitary matters, the U.S. Government wishes to use this weapon to continue blocking Contadora's negotiating process. So what is the U.S. Government doing now? It is again raising the subject of democracy in order to be able to say that since Nicaragua does not accept the type of democracy that other Central American countries have, no peace agreement can be concluded through Contadora.

Obviously the U.S. Government is using the topic of democracy to sabotage Contadora's peace efforts. This is an attempt at manipulation by the U.S. Government, and we hope the Central American governments will not fall into this trap, because, in the last analysis, whether or not we advance resolutely toward a peaceful solution within the negotiating framework set by Contadora depends on we Central Americans. [end recording]

Ortega disclosed last night that Nicaragua will purchase combat planes under already signed contracts. The top Sandinist revolutionary leader said that Nicaragua has the right to purchase planes, adding that this is nothing new. In his statement to local and foreign newsmen, the companero president said that the type of plane will depend on what government is willing to supply them.

UNO PROPOSES COSTA RICA MEDIATE FOR FRG WORKERS

PA050200 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0118 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, UNO, has proposed that the Costa Rican Government, or as a last resort the Honduran Government, act as a mediator in the release of the FRG volunteer workers it is holding. The UNO-FDN and UNO southern forces kidnapped eight FRG volunteer workers on 17 May. The kidnapped Germans are in good condition.

UNO spokesmen said that a Costa Rican helicopter could travel to a point previously established by the International Red Cross and the FRG to obtain the release of the prisoners, under favorable conditions. The UNO spokesmen noted their fear about agreeing to have a Nicaraguan helicopter involved in the release of the eight Germans, because regrettable incidents could occur. They added that the Sandinists could kill some or all of the Germans and then say they found the volunteers dead or mutilated, blaming this on the contras.

Finally, UNO said it is determined to release the Germans as soon as possible Therefore, it has asked democratic, friendly nations to cooperate in order for the operation to be carried out safely.

BELGIAN VOLUNTEER KILLED IN CONTRA AMBUSH

PA050328 Paris AFP in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Managua, 4 Jun (AFP) -- The Voice of Nicaragua, the official radio station, reported tonight that a Belgian volunteer worker by the name of Paul Deffers died today in an ambush staged by rebel groups in the northern part of the country. According to initial reports, the incident occurred at 1330 local time on the road from El Tuma to Waslala, in northern Matagalpa Department, 180 km north of Managua.

A vigil will be held for Deffers tonight, and his body will be delivered to the Belgian diplomatic representation tomorrow, the radio station reported.

Eight FRG volunteers are being held by the contra groups in southeast Nicaragua; they were kidnapped on 17 May during an attack on an agricultural cooperative.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH COOPERATION MISSION VISITS -- It is estimated the Swedish Government cooperation with the Nicaraguan Government will amount to some $28 million from 1986 to 1988, according to unofficial sources. Sweden has sent a delegation which started talks on Monday with the Foreign Cooperation Ministry to implement this cooperation. [Summary] [Monagua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 28 May 86 p 10 PA]

HUNGARIAN AID -- Janos Kiss, Hungarian ambassador to Nicaragua, delivered office and photographic supplies to Commander Carlos Nunez on 27 May to be used during the open town councils currently taking place all over the country. The package includes typewriters, dictating machines, cameras, cassettes, and films. [Summary] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 27 May 86 p 1 B PA]

CASTRO SENDS MESSAGE TO SYRIAN PRESIDENT

FL040235 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0209 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Today in Damascus Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad met with Cuban Higher Education Minister Fernando Vecino Alegret, who delivered a message from our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. The message expresses Cuba's solidarity with Syria as it faces U.S. and Israeli schemes.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH MEXICO'S DE LA MADRID

FL041146 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has been received in Mexico City by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, with whom he discussed aspects of bilateral relations. The Mexican head of state and the Cuban leader also talked about the situation in Central America and other topics of Latin American interest.

ALARCON ADDRESSES FOREIGN DEBT COLLOQUIUM

FL041950 Havana Radio Periodico Del Aire in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Strasbourg, France -- Today Cuba ratified the foreign debt's unpayability as it called for a new world economic order, while Nicaragua stated that the reestablishment of guarantees should be a result of the end of aggression and achievement of peace.

Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon said that over the past several years in Latin America there has been a true alienation of concepts of world economic relations, with transfer of resources of underdeveloped to industrialized countries.

During the 2d day of sessions of the Latin American-Western European colloquium, Alarcon indicated that the Baker Plan is insufficient and far from being capable of efficiently the foreign debt problem.

HABIB VISIT TO COSTA RICA QUESTIONED

PA040338 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Report from San Jose by correspondent Rafael Angel Ugalde]

[Text] Apparently the fourth tour through Central America of President Ronald Reagan's special envoy Philip Habib is part of Washington's new attempt to obstruct the Contadora pacification efforts. During his brief visit to San Jose the special envoy praised Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, because Reagan felt Arias played a important role in his efforts to isolate Nicaragua.

Although the details of this meeting between Habib and Arias were not disclosed, it was reported that Contadora, Nicaragua, and the recent Central American presidential summit meeting in Esquipulas were discussed by the two. A few hours after this meeting, the Costa Rican Government voiced a certain degree of pessimism regarding the Contadora peace efforts for the area.

Arias has said he views with difficulty the signing of the verification and peace treaty in Panama on 6 June, when the Central American, Mexican, Colombian, Panamanian, and Venezuelan deputy foreign ministers will meet for this purpose.

The general foreign policy trend as expressed by Arias and Habib has been to apply disarmament to Nicaragua at the time of a war imposed by the United States. The agreement between Washington and San Jose in trying to impose on Managua a political-social regime similar to that of Costa Rica is also remarkable. In the case of Costa Rica, however, there has been an official refusal to describe this attempt as meddling in other nations' domestic affairs.

HEAVY RAINS IN GUANTANAMO; 1,900 EVACUATED

FL041519 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1402 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] To date 1,900 people have been evacuated in Guantanamo, where a state of alert has been called due to heavy rainfall which has been affecting the eastern provinces. Evacuations have taken place mainly in lowland areas and places where there is danger of mudslides in Guantanamo, San Antonio del Sur, and Imias municipalities.

Guantanamo Province's dams are already at about 25-percent capacity; only La Clotilde Dam, near Guantanamo City, is full, and its water level is being closely monitored. According to Guantanamo's antihurricane provincial office, there have been no fatalities in that territory.

Deaths, Damage Reported

FL050123 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The intense rains that have fallen in the past few days in Guantanamo Province have forced the evacuation of residents from the Imias, San Antonio del Sur, El Salvador, and Nizeto Perez municipalities as well as the provincial capital. Up to the moment only one casualty has been reported: Ezequiel Sanchez, a bus driver who attempted to cross the Rio Bano Bridge and whose vehicle was turned over by the force of the current. A passenger train derailed at the Santa Rosa 32.5 km mark when a bridge fell; two injuries were reported.

Civil defense continues applying the measures necessary to mimimize the affects of the rain. It was reported this morning that the rains decreased in Guantanamo, which contributed to a slight reduction in the rise of the river. In Santiago de Cuba more than 1,600 people were evacuated from the Santiago de Cuba, Guama, and Julio Antonio Mella municipalities. The chief of staff reported that more than 32,000 head of cattle were relocated to secure and high locations. Nevertheless, 126 head of cattle were killed.

In Santiago de Cuba Province, 176 homes were damaged, and the death of Jose Luis Silva, 23 years of age, has been reported. One other person has been reported missing.

The rising river levels have isolated some locations.

BLAIZE HAILS OECS COLLECTIVE SECURITY SYSTEM

FL301936 Bridgetown CANA in English 1834 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, May 30, CANA -- The seven-island Organization of East Caribbean States (OECS) conclude their three-day summit here today with a plea for greater attention to regional security and narcotics trafficking from Grenadian Prime Minister Herbert Blaize. Blaize, who will formally yield the chairmanship of the OECS to his St Kitts counterpart, Dr Kennedy Simmonds, told conferees today that collective security was essential to the maintenance of the integrity of small island states such as those of the OECS.

He said that the security aspects of the OECS were streamlined during his year-long tenure as chairman of the organization, and hoped this will be refined in the current summit.

Blaize called on Caribbean peoples to be vigilant against the trafficking in narcotics, since these islands are favoured as a stepping stone by drug producers trying to get their narcotics into other markets. He warned that drug abuse was the first stage in the destruction of a people and called on both governments and peoples of the area to protect the young people against narcotics. If the OECS authority (the heads of governments) can manage to bring to focus that determination and desire to be free from that danger, if that's the only thing the meeting here succeeds in doing, we would have made a tremendous contribution to the stability and development of our people, Blaize added.

Blaize reiterated his commitment to regional integration, despite the difficulties confronting the movement. The attempt at Caribbean integration failed when we failed the federation, he declared, in reference to the failure of 10-island federation of english caribbean colonies in 1961.

Blaize then referred to the failure of the current integration movement to achieve unanimity in implementing an accord to bolster trade and strengthen economic collaboration. But in spite of these evidences of lack of performance, the fact remains that we of the eastern Caribbean and the entire region have more going for us than against us...the Grenadian leader added.

BARBADOS

BARROW OUTLINES GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES

FL042003 Bridgetown CANA in English 1843 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 4, CANA -- Armed with an unquestionable mandate from a significant slice of the Barbadian electorate, Prime Minister Errol W Barrow and his Democratic Labour Party [DLP] cabinet have now been formally sworn in, and are getting down to the business of running the country. Barrow, 66, has already sent clear signals that new ground rules are being laid, and that he expects changes in line with those new rules, and his own disposition towards modesty in public life.

State cars which ministers in the previous government drove have been recalled and are in police hands. Salaries of ministers and junior ministers have been cut by five per cent, and Barrow himself said he will not be occupying the million-and-a-half-dollar (U.S.) stately mansion east of Bridgetown which served as the official residence of his two predecessors in office.

He has also passed the work that the active role, which Barbados has played in the quasi-military pact of Eastern Caribbean islands will diminish. His strongly nationalistic line, which sometimes earned him the communist label prior to the 1976 general elections, has not been diluted by ten years in opposition.

And among his first declarations the night he led his DLP to an awesome 24-3 win in the elections May 28, included a reference to that cowboy in the Washington, presumably meaning President Reagan whose movie roles included that of a western cowboy. The remark was reminiscent of the pre-1976 Barrow whose reputation as a plain-spoken leader was as great as his reputation for hard work and efficiency.

To observers there seemed little, if any difference, between the Barrow of the night of May 28, and the Barrow who, a decade or more ago, dismissed notions of a new West Indian federation because he had no inclinations to federate with bandits masquerading as prime ministers. Barrow's strong nationalistic outlook and philosophy have never brought him into direct open conflict with the Unted States, although his rhetoric has been decidedly not pro-American in the past.

A month of so before the September 1976 general elections which he lost, he accused the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of destabilising his as well as the Guyana and the then Jamaican Government of Michael Manley because they opened diplomatic relations with Cuba a few years earlier, thereby breaching an American political embargo against Cuba. Barrow around that time also offered a lesson in international relations to then American Ambassador Theodore Britton Junior who criticised a decision of the air transport licensing authority here.

Then years later, Barrow, returned massively as prime minister, was telling journalists he would welcome more Americans as tourists and not as CIA or State Department personnel. The bottom line seems to be that Barrow would not necessarily welcome a high profile American political or military role in the Caribbean.

He has already given notice of his intention to look at the U.S.-inspired Regional Security System (RSS) closely. ...it was contrived in Washington and I have reservations about anybody in Washington sitting down and telling us what we should have in the eastern Caribbean.

The RSS links Barbados with a number of smaller east Caribbean countries, is headquartered here, and is commanded by the chief of staff of the Barbados Defence Force (BDF), Col Rudyard Lewis, a Sandhurst-trained career Army officer. But Barrow has indicated that the BDF itself may be subject to cuts in the future. He said he had been informed that there are 1,800 men and women in the BDF, and suggested a strength between 180 and 350 may be more appropriate to Barbados needs.

His main task will however be revitalising a sluggish Barbados economy and creating jobs to lessen the 15 per cent unemployment rate. Barrow has listed among his government's priorities the reopening of factories hit by reduced sales in the region and elsewhere and an inflow of capital investment.

He commended Singapore's model of economic development to Barbados, and announced that a mission from this island could be visiting the Far Eastern country soon to look at what keeps the export-oriented economy ticking.

Criticizes Reagan Policies

FL042334 Bridgetown CANA in English 2245 GMT 4 Jun 86

[By Rickey Singh]

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 4, CANA -- After just one week in office, Prime Minister Errol Barrow has already telegraphed some changes in style and policy in Barbados-United States relations under his Democratic Labour Party (DLP) regime. There will be none of the subservience to Washington that, he claims, was characteristic of the previous Barbados Labour Party (BLP) government, which maintained close ties with the U.S. and which his DLP humiliated at the polls on May 28 with a 24-3 victory.

Barrow extended some of his election platform rhetoric to a news conference Monday [2 June] when he described President Ronald Reagan as the cowboy in the White House. The 66-year-old Barrow, who shares the reputation with Jamaica's Michael Manley as being one of the anglophone Carribbean's foremost democratic socialists and has never been known to be well disposed to Reagan politics, is of the view that the present U.S. administration in Washington is not particularly interested in the Eastern Caribbean countries becoming self-sufficient.

Careful that his anti-Reagan sentiments are not mistaken for anti-Americanism, Barrow, one of the architects of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) has spoken of how he feels about an increased United States presence in the Caribbean. If it is a presence in the shape of tourists, he said, I think it should be increased. But if it is in the shape of people from the CIA and the State Department, I am not in favour of it... Barrow told newsmen.

Before his DLP was defeated in a landslide victory by the BLP at the polls in 1976, Barrow had charged the then United States Government of President Richard Nixon with engaging manoeuvres designed to destabilise governments in Barbados, Jamaica, and Guyana. At the time, his long-standing political friend of university days in London, Michael Manley and the late Forbes Burnham of Guyana were also in power.

In July last year, Manley was the guest speaker at the DLP's 30th annual conference, advocating greater co-operation among like-minded parties of the region.

Barrow used the forum of his DLP's convention to stoutly defend his visit a few weeks earlier to Havana, as the guest of Cuba's President Fidel Castro, to participate in a conference on the international debt crisis, organized by the Cuban Government. Manley was also a participant at the conference.

His anti-Reagan statements, which have become more frequent over recent months, at times make even some of his DLP colleagues somewhat uncomfortable, according to party insiders close to him. The sources say that in contrast to Barrows political stance, his 67-year-old foreign minister Cameron Tudor, shapes up as a conservative who would be anxious about maintaining good relations with the U.S.

A repected political strategist with considerable experience as a diplomat and cabinet minister in regional and international affairs, Tudor this week told CANA in an interview how he sees his own role as a member of Barrow's cabinet. My business, he said, is to maintain the friends that Barbados has, to make more friends for her, and to use my ministry to promote her vital economic interests abroad.

Prime Minister Barrow, now preparing to attend the seventh Caricom summit in Georgetown next month, has told Caricom heads of government in an open letter he wrote in 1982, the year before the invasion of Grenada: We have survived a long history of servitude and colonial exploitation, and there is no other road for us to take now but a journey towards a larger freedom for all our people ... Caribbean solidarity and regional integration can never be achieved as a by-product of United States foreign policy.

His presence at the Georgetown summit is expected to arouse much interest, especially after his recent jibes at two Caricom prime ministers know to be very friendly with the Reagan administration. Of Ms Eugenia Charles, the Dominica Prime Minister, Barrow said that her stance was not suited to the politics of this day and age. On the other hand, he has dubbed Seaga as a political leader who thinks the solution to Jamaica's problems is to get President Reagan to play Santa Claus.

BLP LEADER CALLS BARROW 'POLITICAL CHARLATAN'

FL041801 Bridgetown CANA in English 1619 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, June 4, CANA -- New Barbados Prime Minister Errol Barrow is a political charlatan whom the island must now bear for five years and then dump, the island's opposition leader has been quoted as saying. Henry Forde of the Barbados Labour Party (BLP) made his remarks in an interview with the TRINIDAD EXPRESS. The BLP was swept out of office a week ago in a 24-3 landslide general election win by Barrow's Democratic Labour Party.

Forde said that the BLP had warned the people of Barbados that what the BLP had achieved could be undone rapidly by incompetent and unscrupulous people. We don't believe he (Barrow) can fulfill his promises so he should just serve his term and leave, Forde told the paper. Forde listed a number of BLP achievements during its 10 years including improved relations with Trinidad and Tobago, the building of a polytechnic and Oistins town development.

The BLP had a good record over the ten years we were in power, said Forde. We created jobs and skills training programmes, we undertook the physical development of Barbados.

MINISTERS, PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES SWORN IN

FL041628 Bridgetown CANA in English 1604 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 4, CANA -- Governor-General Sir Hugh Springer today presided over the swearing-in of 11 ministers of Barbados' new 13-member cabinet. Prime Minister Errol Barrow and Attorney-General Maurice King took their oaths of office last week following last Wednesday's [28 May] landslide general elections victory by the Democratic Labour Party (DLP).

Three parliamentary secretaries (junior ministers) who will be in the administration were also sworn in.

HAITI

DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE' DEMANDS REASSERTED

PA050341 Paris AFP in Spanish 0135 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 4 Jun (AFP) -- The Haitian Army fired shots into the air and used tear gas this afternoon in Port-au-Prince, in the lower part of the Haitian capital,, against some 200 people who were demonstrating against unemployment and demanding food.

The demonstrators, who were from the masses, attacked private automobiles, breaking the windows with rocks. They also set old tires and other objects on fire and tore up telegraph poles on La Saline Boulevard, at the northern end of the capital, in order to block traffic.

There were also demonstrations in Gonaives (152 km northeast of Port-au-Prince), the fourth largest city, where for 3 consecutive days several hundred demonstrators demanded the resignation of Aublin Jolicoeur, secretary of state for information and public relations; Leslie Delatour, finance and economy minister; and William Regala, interior and national defense minister and a member of the three-member Haitian National Council.

The demonstrators also demanded that Henri Namphy, head of the National Government Council, speak to the country by radio.

Namphy Warns of Anarchy

FL051428 Bonaire Trans World Radio in english 1130 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] The president of Haiti, Lieutenant General Henri Namphy, has warned that his country is on the brink of civil war and total anarchy. In a spech last night Namphy blamed the disturbances of the past several days on politicians. He named no names; he simply said of a negative ideology. The minister of the interior then told the audience on television and radio that tough action will be taken against any further public disorder on Haiti.

The rioters have been demanding the firing of three top Haitian Government figures, two of whom are accused of compliance with the ousted President Jean-Claude Duvalier's regime.